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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

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VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1849.—JANUARY, 1850.

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TO
MONSIEUR ADRIEN DE LONGPÉRIER,
KEEPER OF ANTIQUITIES IN THE
MUSEUM OF THE LOUVRE,
AUTHOR OF AN
"ESSAI SUR LES MÉDAILLES DES ROIS PERSES
DE LA DYNASTIE SASSANIDE," ETC.

THIS
OUR TWELFTH VOLUME
IS
INSCRIBED.





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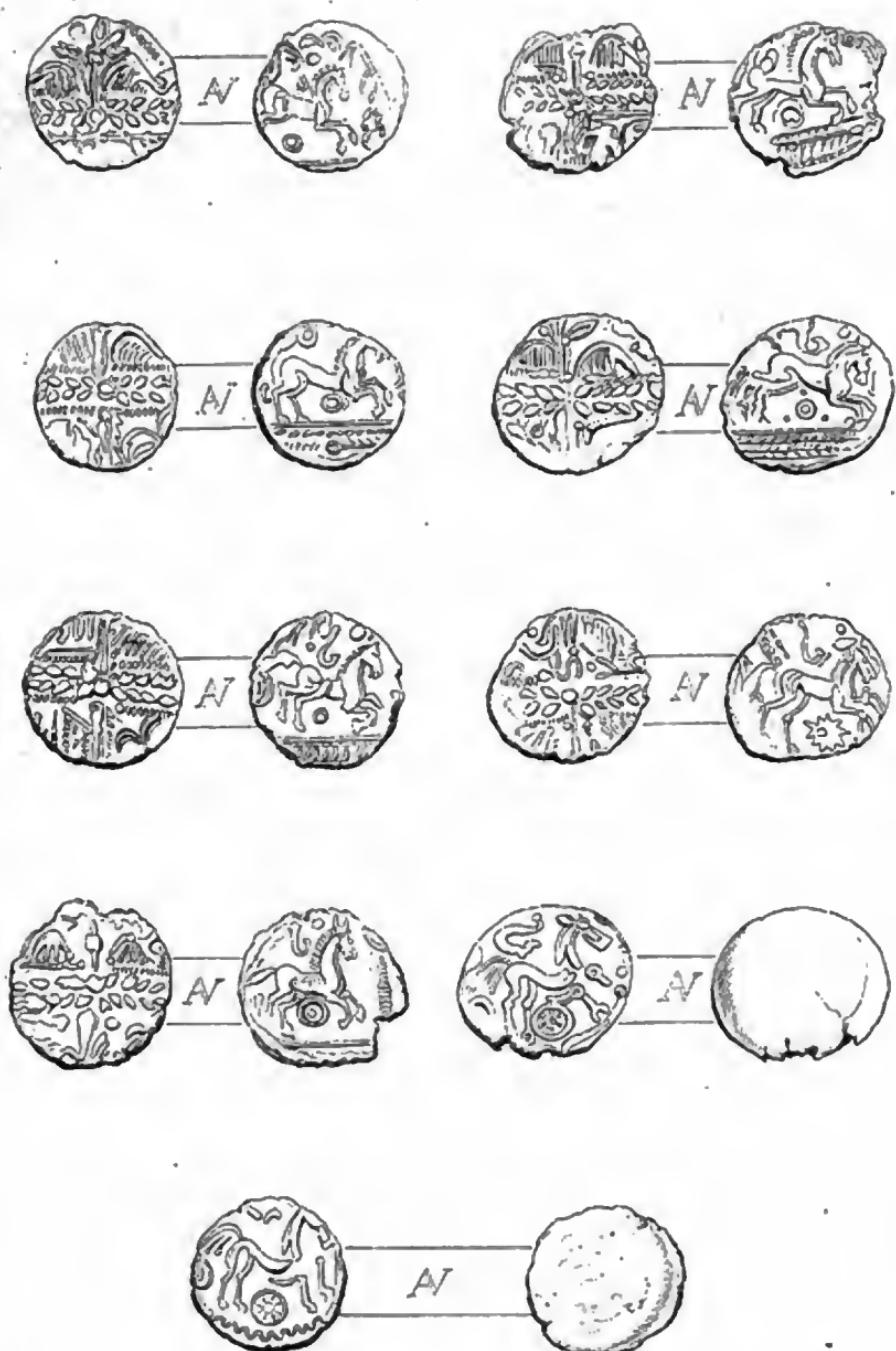
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ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

Found in Whaddon Chase.

H.A. Dyer

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ANCIENT BRITISH GOLD COINS FOUND IN WHADDON CHASE.

WE have the gratification of presenting our readers with a plate containing examples of this remarkable find, and of accompanying it by a few particulars, rendered necessary on account of the absurd statements in some of the provincial newspapers. One of these journals contains a description which appears to be, for the most part, a creation of the individual who penned it. It runs thus:—

“CURIOS DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.—Whaddon-chase, which has long been the resort of Nimrods for hunting deer and foxes, has become the land of gold-hunters. About a week ago some men, ploughing in a field belonging to Mr. W. Lowndes, found gold coins scattered about rather profusely, the report of which soon got into circulation, as well as some of the coins, which led the neighbouring people to lend a willing hand in such a ploughing match. Some hundred coins, it is said, were found, and

were clearly those of the early British kings. The one shown to the writer of this paragraph was struck in the time of Cunobelin or Kymbelin, about fourteen years before the Christian era. The weight of it is about 180 grains, and a good representation of it may be seen in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, article "Britain," copied from a coin in the British Museum. A horse rampant is on the obverse, and a thistle or wheat-ear on the reverse. Cunobelin is said to be the first British king who had his effigy stamped on his coins; sometimes with two faces like Janus, whose temple was closed during his reign. Six others bear one face only. Three have the name "CVNO" on them, and another the horse and wreath, similar to the one now found. Cunobelin is said to have fought a battle at Thornborough-bridge, within three miles of Whaddon; and near the site of the battle are two tumuli or barrows, one of which was opened about seven years ago, when many Roman curiosities were discovered."

Now, without remarking on the weight of "180 grains," the "thistle or wheat-ear," and other uncritical particulars, we shall proceed to give an authentic account of the discovery of these coins. It appears to us, that the writer of the paragraph, peined his information from hearsay, and that the story of the find, consisting of coins of Cunobelin, originated as follows:—A person called on a dealer in London, and offered some of them for sale. The dealer observed, that if they had borne inscriptions they would have been more valuable, and shewed his visitor engraved examples of the well-known type, bearing CVNO and the wheat-ear. This, we believe, is the sole foundation of the newspaper report.

Having recently spent a day or two at Whaddon-hall, the hospitable mansion of the lord of the manor, William

Selby Lowndes, Esq., we are able to give an authentic account of this interesting discovery. About the 18th Febrnary last, a tenant of Mr. Lowndes', named Grange, called at the Hall to say that his son had, on the Wednesday previous, ploughed up a quantity of gold coins, some of which he producqd and delivered up to Mr. Lowndes. Grange has in his occupation a part of Whaddon-chase, which has been recently cleared and enclosed, and which, as tenant under Mr. Lowndes, he is cultivating by ploughing. While thus cngaged, on the 14th of February, young Grange was ploughing in a field called "Narbury" in the parish of Little Horwood, when on a sudden the plough turned up a parcel of gold coins, and the discovery of course was soon noised throughout the neighbourhood, and brought to the spot many persons, some of whom contrived to get possession of nearly one hndred specimens; which have been dispersed. About 320 reached the hands of Mr. Lowndes, who has kindly submitted them to our inspection.

Fragments of an earthen vessel are said to have been turned up where the coins were found; but, on enquiry, we could gather no satisfactory information on this point, and it is not known whether they were contained in some description of urn, or placed in a less fragile depository. The passing and repassing of the plough, had scatterd the coins over the surface of the land, and driven many of them nearly half-a-foot into the clay, which was dug out and burnt, whereby several pieces more were recovered.

On visiting the spot, we could perceive no traces of pottery, nor any evidence of the ancient occupation of the spot; but from the name "Narbury,"¹ we were led to

¹ It is scarcely necessary to observe, that Narbury is the provincial form of Norbury, or Northbury.

examine the neighbourhood, and our search in a part of the adjacent chase, yet uncleared, brought us upon a very perfect Roman camp, enclosing an area of about five acres. The vallum and fosse appear to have undergone no material alteration since the position was abandoned.

Though extremely interesting to the numismatist, it is greatly to be regretted that not a single example of an inscribed coin occurs in this find. About one fourth consists of pieces of a type already well known, stamped on one side only with the rude figure of a horse, the head grotesquely shaped, and resembling the bill of a fowl, and the limbs disjointed. The rest have, on some examples, a tolerably well-executed figure of a horse unbridled and at liberty; and on the reverse, a wreath dividing the field, one of the divisions being filled up by various unknown objects; the other, by a flower which we shall not attempt to describe with the pen, but which is accurately represented in the engraving No. I. The more perfect striking, and fair preservation of some of the coins of this description, enables us to identify others of less perfect type.

It is not easy to discover the meaning of the types of British coins of the degenerate class, to which these pieces certainly belong. The progress of corruption of design, seems to us to have been sometimes influenced in a great measure by the skill, or want of skill, of the engraver; but we shall not err much in the conjecture, that these coins are of a later period than those of Cunobelin, with the wheat-ear and rampant horse. We hold in common with the numismatists of the Continent, that the rudest coins of this class are the latest; and with this view, we do not hesitate to ascribe the coins of the Whaddon-chase find, to the important period just previous to the annexation of Britain as a Roman province; a period on which but little light is

shed by Dion Cassius, and the history of which, owing to the loss of a most important book of Tacitus, must be investigated principally by means of the few numismatic monuments which have descended to us.

A person residing in the village of Whaddon showed us a coin similar to those of the first seven specimens, which was found by a labourer in a part of the chase about five years ago; but he could give us no particulars as to the precise spot where it was picked up.

As before observed, it is all but hopeless to attempt an illustration of pieces which bear no traces of inscription, nor any very satisfactory indication of what may have been the prototype, for we must regard them as belonging to the class of degenerate British coins. All that can be done, therefore, is to chronicle their finding, and patiently wait the chance of future discoveries.

Any conjectures as to the accident which led to the deposit of these coins in such a place; whether they were the produce of plunder, or the buried hoard of a British chieftain, or the spoil of some Roman soldier located in the adjacent camp, are questions which may amuse, but can elicit nothing of value to the antiquary.

The average weight of these coins is just under 90 grains, Troy; a very few only exceeding that weight by half a grain. Though so truly adjusted, however, their fineness varies considerably.

J. Y. A.

II.

REMARKS ON AN UNEDITED MOUTON D'OR, STRUCK
IN NORMANDY BY HENRY V. OF ENGLAND.

BY ADRIEN DE LONGPÉRIER.

AMONGST the monies of which mention is most frequently made in the charts and writings of the commencement of the fifteenth century, may be mentioned the *Moutons d'or* which owe their name to their type of the pascal lamb, and their esteem and favour to the excellent standard established by St. Louis, for the *agnels* which preceded them. It is indeed the *denier d'or à l'agnel* of Louis IX., which in the derees of his successor is so continually referred to as the standard. In general the fineness of the *Moutons d'or* was more respected by the various Sovreigns who struck them, than that of the other coins of their reign, and its type and style continued as nearly the same as the uncontroulable modifications of the arts would permit. The name of the prince reduced to a few letters, and placed in some secondary position, allowed, at each new reign, the production of pieces very closely imitating the accustomed type.

We may cite as an example a *petit mouton* of Charles VI., in the collection of M. Rousseau, bearing a seeret point as an indication of its place of mintage.

Obv.— + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLL. FECAT. MVDI. MIS. NOB.
Lamb with nimbus, holding a banner charged with a cross fleuri; below the feet of the Lamb, K. F. RX. a point under the V of *mundi*.



S¹ NENEHOULD.



M. B.
HENRY Vth



CHARLES VIth



TOURNAI



EMBRUN.



THEVOUE.



M¹ ST MICHEL.



HENRY Vth
ROUEN.





Rev. — + XPC. VINCIT. XPC. REGNAT. XPC. INPERAT. a cross fleuri having a fleur-de-lis in each angle, surrounded by a double treasure of four arches and four angles (struck at St Ménehould, May 1418). Gold, weight 2·54 grammes (39 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.).

One may easily conceive how much such a type was adapted to tempt the imitation of foreigners, and thus it is that we find in several countries imitations of the French *petit mouton*.

It is in this category that we place the following piece which has been discovered some few years, and is now in the possession of M. Rollin.

Obv. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLIS. PECA. MVDI. MISE. NOB. Lamb with nimbus, holding a banner; under the feet, HRI. REX. the whole surrounded by a treasure composed of four arches and as many angles: an annulet under the second letter.

Rev. — + XPC. VINCIT. XPC. REGNAT. XPC. INPERAT. cross fleuri having a fleur-de-lis in each angle surrounded by a treasure of four arches and as many angles, an annulet under the second letter. Gold, weight 2·50 grammes (38 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.).

Numismatists have variously attributed this coin. By some it was given to Charles VI., by reading KRI. REX. instead of HRI. REX., a barbarous perversion to suit their own particular views. Others acknowledged the name of a Henry, king of England, but were unable to account for the absence of the two leopards, which are found in two opposite angles of the cross, on the reverses of other Anglo-Gallic gold coins.

We believe that this coin really belongs to Henry V. of England, and must have been struck in Normandy at the time of his invasion of that country in 1415. There is

nothing to astonish us in HRI. as the abbreviation of Henricus, since we find that the *petit parisis* has HERI. across the field.¹

In a Manuscript preserved in the Mint at Paris, containing extracts from the "*Registre entre deux ais*," is the following passage:—

"Item fit ouvrir ledit Henry en la même année (1415), en les monnoyes de Normandie, moutonnets pareils à ceux du roy Charles, la grande croix de devers la croix anglée de quatre fleur-de-lys. Et ont été faits à 22 karats et pour différence ont trois C sur la bannière."

On the margin of the manuscript are drawings posterior to the text, and often inexact, the banner of the *mouton* of Henry is there figured having on the streamer one C thus, whilst the two others are placed in opposite directions C C at the extremities of the cross which terminates the shaft of the banner. The horizontal arms of the cross cut these letters and give them the appearance of being two E.

Now our coin has the shaft of the banner surmounted by a cross, the three arms of which, are each terminated by an E. It is true that the streamer presents no trace of the C ; but in spite of this defect we still have the principal fact that Henry V., struck *moutons d'or* having for their reverse a cross, *anglée de quatre fleur-de-lis*, a type which allowed of their being styled *pareilles à ceux du roy Charles*.

It may be thought singular that the moneyer of Henry, who had the *mouton* of the French prince as his model, should have placed under the feet of the lamb a legend of six letters, whilst the original exhibited four only. This peculiarity is however explained by a *mouton d'or* of Charles VI., a

¹ Hawkins' *Anglo Gallic Coins in British Museum*, plate iii. n. 6.

variety hitherto unknown, and at present forming part of the collection of M. Rousseau ; the type is as follows :—

Obv. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLIS. PECA. MVDI. MISE. NOB. Lamb with nimbus, holding a banner, surmounted by a cross, the three upper arms of which terminate with Q ; under the lamb KRL. REX ; the whole surrounded by a tressure of nine arches. An annulet under the second letter.

Rev — + XPC. VINCIT. XPC. REGNAT. XPC. INPERAT. A cross fleuri having a fleur-de-lis in each angle, the whole surrounded by a tressure of four angles and as many arches. An annulet under the second letter. Gold, weight 2.55 grammes (39 $\frac{4}{5}$ grs.).

When we consider how nearly the letters K and H were alike during the fifteenth century, we see at once that the distinction between the two groups KRL, and HRI. is almost destroyed by the suppression of the lower limb of the L.

It must moreover be observed, that in the legend on the reverse of both coins the words VINCIT and REGNAT are both written with η , thus establishing an additional link between the copy and the original.

A clue to the date of this last piecee is afforded us by that of the Anglo-Norman money which it must have very closely preceded, since the *gros d'argent*, struck by virtue of a decree of the 11th June, 1413, were the first Royal coins which bore the mark or *différent* called the *point secret*, under one of the letters of the legend.²

² Lecointre Dupont, *Lettres sur l'histoire monétaire de la Normandie*, 1846, p. 53. This must be understood as applicable to Normandy only, as in other provinces the use of the *point secret* certainly existed at an earlier period ; thus we find in the collection of M. Rignault, a *guénar au point clos* having a mark under the sixteenth letter of both obverse and reverse, which M. Delombardy attributes to the town of Tournay, October 1389. We find also in the collection of M. Rousseau, *guénars* of Poitiers, Toulouse, and Rochelle, each having *points secrets* and belonging

It seems probable that Charles VI. (in order to avoid the confusion consequent on the introduction of these copies by the English king) caused the legend of his *moutons* to

to several mintages comprised between the years 1390 and 1410. Nevertheless the presence of an annulet under the second letter of the *agnels* of Charles and Henry gives rise to the following difficulty. Before the English invasion, the mint mark of Rouen was a point under the fifteenth, and St. Lo under the eighteenth letter. The English king, who looked upon these French cities as capitals, caused the distinctive mark to be transposed and placed under the two first letters of the legend of the coins struck in these cities. Henry, however, did not take Rouen till the 13th January 1419, and the mint at St. Lo did not commence working till the 20th January, 1420, or rather the 18th April, in the same year. At this period, the *moutons d'or* must have borne an H in the centre of the reverse. One cannot therefore resolve the question even by supposing that the *mouton* with the legend KRL. REX. is one of the first English copies of a coin of Charles VI., as yet unknown. It must be further observed that the banner on the two *moutons* with KRL. and HRI. is stiff and its end split into three streamers as in the time of St. Louis, a peculiarity which does not appear upon the coins of Charles and Henry of the years 1418 and 1419, and consequently shows them to be posterior.

Mandement aux gardes de la monnaie de St. Lo de prendre de nouveaux ouvriers et monnayers ; 18 Avril, 1420 :—

De monetariis constituendis—Le roy, etc. aux gardes de notre monoye de Saint Lo, salut. Il est venu à nre [notre] congnoscance que en nre dicte monoie de Saint Lo n'a que pou ou néaut d'ouvriers et monoiers, qui pour le bien et avancement de nre dicte monoie ne pourroient pas hustivement fournir le fait de dicte euvre et monoicerie, laquelle, au plaisir Dieu, nous avons intention de y faire faire pour le bien de nous et de nre peuple, se par nous il'y estait pourven de remede convenable; pourquoi, nous ces choses considérés et aussi; qu'il a pou d'icelle monoie ouvrée et monoïée en dit paix et es partie d'environ du coing, loy et poys que nous voullons présentement avoir cours et effect, vous mandons, en commettant se mestier est, que tantost et incontinent ces lettres vœus vous prenés, en tel nombre que souffre doye et qu'il vous sera nécessaire pour le fait de nre dicte monoie, des ouvriers et monoiers de nre duché de Normendie, tant de nre bonne ville de Rouen que d'ailleurs, pourven toutes

be changed, substituting in place of KRL. REX. the four letters K. F. RX. which we find on the coin struck at St. Ménehould in 1418, described 'at the commencement of

voyes que nostre dicte monoie de Rouen n'en soit de riens dom-
inagée, affin qu'ilz voisent et soient doresennavant et continuelle-
ment de jour en jour au dit lieu de Saint Lô, tant come il nous
plaira, pour ouvrir et monoier en icelle monoie. Si mandons
à tous nos suggéz, justiciers, officiers, gardes de monoie et autres
à qui il appartendra que à vous et à vos comis et deputés, en ce
faisant, entendent ce obéissent deuement et diligament et vous
prestent conseil, confort et aide, se mestier en avés et par vous
requis en sont, car ainsi nous plaignt il et voulons qu'il soit fait
non obstant ordonnances, mandemens ou deffenses à ce contraires.
Donné à notre Chastel de Rouen, le XVIII^e jour d'Avril
(patentes Normanniae anni octavi Henrici V., parte 1^a membranā
10, dorso).

Bail de la monnaie de Saint Lô, 18 Avril, 1420:—

Le roy etc. . . . à tous etc. . . . salut. Savoir faisous que
nous avons baillé à Jehan Marceux la monoie de Saint Lô pour
un an, à prendre et à comencier icelui an après le moys de sa
priniere délivrance, qui sont XIII mois; c'est assavoir que ledit
Marceur sera on fera faire bien et deuement l'ouvrage qui sera
ouvrée, monoie en ladicta monoie, le dit temps durant; c'est
assavoir: groz qui auront cours pour XX^d trd (deniers tournois)
la pièche, à III^d VIII grains argent-le-roy, et de VI^d VIII^d au
marc. Et par ainsy nous lui accordons par sa dicte provision,
et par ces présentes d'avoir, pour chacun marc d'œuvre qui sera
ouvrée et monoiee en icelle Monoie, la some de III^d 1rd tournois.
Et parce ledit Marceur sera tenu paier aux commis pour chacun
marc d'œuvre XV^d trd et en XXX mares une once de dechê, et
aux monoiers XV^d pour livre de groz; et icelle some de quatre
souls un denier trd pour chacun marc d'œuvre ouvrée et monoyée,
comie dit est, nous voulons estre aloué en ses comptes par les
gens de noz comptes et rabatu de notre Seignurage come les
deniers à nous baillé ou à nostre comandement et venuez du dit
Seignurie; car ainsy nous plaignt-il estre fait. Donné à nostre
Chastel de Rouen, le XVIII^e jour d'Avril (id. id.).

*Henri prescrit de fabriquer à Saint Lô des gros pareils à ceux que
l'on frappait à Rouen, en virtu de l'ordonnance du 12 janvier
précédent, et d'y mettre pour différent un petit point sous la seconde
lettre des deux légendes.—18 Avril, 1420.*

Le roy a . . . etc. aux gardes de la Monoie de Saint Lô, salut.

this notice, the initial F. of *Francorum* constituting a sort of protest against the foreign prince.

The moneymen of Henry V., persisting in their system of imitation, reduced in their turn the legend, and adopted the tetragrammatic form H. F. RX. which possessed the additional advantage of expressing Henry's pretension to the title of king of the French.

There is no doubt that the types of coins were not unfrequently changed in order to combat the effect of such imitations. This we have endeavoured to demonstrate in another place³ with regard to the imitations of the *deniers* of Charles le Chauve, and Charles le Simple, put in circulation by Pepin II., of Aquitaine and Raoul.

Henry V. returned to England in the month of November, 1415, and devoted nearly two years to negotiations with the Duke of Burgundy. Assured of the support of this prince,

..... Avons ordonné et ordonnons que vous faciés faire, en nre dicté monoye de Saint Lô, groz qui auront cours pour XX^e tournois la picche, à III^e VIII^e grains de loy, argent-le-roy, de VI^e: VIII^e t^e de pois au mare, et aux remedes acoustumés et qui y appartiennent; et que en iceulz groz ait en la pille III^e feuilles de fleurs de lis et dessus une courone, et au costé d'icelles fleurs de lis II^e lieppars lesquelz tendront icelles III^e fleurs de lis, en l'éscripture d'entours aura escript: *Henricus francorū rex*, et en parmy de la grande croix ait une H. tout à plus juste que faire se pourra, et avec ce serés faire pour différence soulz la 11^e lettre du commencement de l'escripture, tant devers la croix que devers la pille, I petit point. Et en l'escripture d'entour icelle grant croix soit escript: *Sit nomen Dni benedictu*. Et donnons au maistre particulier de nre dicté monoye et à chaeun changeur et marchant fréquentant icelle saize livres dix sous tournoys pour le marc d'argent aleyé au dit aloy, etc. Donné en nre Chastel de Rouen le XVIII^e jour d'Avril (patentes Normanniae anni octavi Henrici V, parte 1^a, membranā 10, dorso—Rymes edit. 1729, T. IX, p. 888).

³ "Notice des monnaies Françaises composant la collection de M. J. Rousseau, accompagnée d'indications historique et géographiques. Par A. de Longpérier, Paris, 1848. p. 145 and 213.

he returned to France in 1417, and seized upon nearly the whole of Normandy.

It was at this time most probably, that the following *mouton d'or* was struck by his authority.

Obv. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLL. PECA MVDI. MISE. NOBIS. holy lamb with nimbus holding a banner surmounted by a cross ornamented with two fleurs-de-lis and a crosslet; under its feet, H. F. RX.

Rev. — + XPC. VINCIT. &c: a cross fleuri having two fleurs-de-lis and two leopards in the angles, surrounded by a treasure of four arches and as many angles. Gold, weight 2·56 grammes (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.).

This piece is in the British Museum, and is of excessive rarity; it was struck probably during the two years immediately succeeding Henry's return to France.⁴

By a decree of the 25th September, 1419, given at the Chateau of Gisors, Henry V. modified the type of his *moutons d'or*.

Henry à tous, etc:—Come après nostre joiueuse conquête et entrée fait en nostre ville de Rouen nous eussions ordonné et commandé l'en

⁴ Some Numismatists have fallen into error in asserting that the *Bibliothèque Nationale* of Paris possesses a *mouton d'or* of Henry V. The only examples we know of this money are those of the British Museum, and of the collection of General Ainslie. We are not yet informed whether these pieces bear *points secrets*.* A fourth variety of Anglo-Gallic *moutons* must have been struck after the treaty of Troyes (21st May 1420), which were without the title of king of France, according to the system pursued with regard to the silver moneys which bear only the legend *heres Franciae, petits moutons*, which were in consequence suppressed by an ordonnance of Charles VI. dated 13th July, 1420, by which their circulation was prescribed under the penalty of a fine and severe punishment.

* The British Museum specimen has the *point secret* under the twentieth letter of the legend on both obverse and reverse, that is under the D of MVDI on the Obv. and under the P of the last iteration of XPC on the Rev., and is therefore of the St. Ménéould Mint.—ED. NUM. CHRON.

fit faire à nostre Monoye, a Rouen, or et argent monayés en petis moutons et en gros,⁵ etant par la fourme et manière qui ils estoient a devant de nostre dicte conqueste et entrée tant en lay que en poys, sans diminucion ne amenuissement faire sur ce, et semblablement sans amenisser le droit de nostre seigneur,⁶ sauf les différences qui par nous furent lors ordonné y mettre. Savoir faisons que, pour certaines causes ad ce nous mouvons, par l'avis et délibération de nostre Conseil, nous avons ordonné et par la teneur de ces présentes voulons et ordonnons que, en toutes noz monoyes que l'en seru pour le temps avenir, tous moutons d'or, gros et demi gros, quart de gros d'argent, mansoys et petit deniers, que en yceulx soit mis dedeins le grant crois, en milieu d'icelle, une H au plus juste que faire se pourra avecque les différences qui par nous autrefois ont esté ordonnés faire. . . . Item que les petis moutons qui ont cours à présent pour XII gros aient cours et soient pris pour XVIII gros de nostre monoye dessus dicte qui valent XXX sous tournois. Et donnerons à chascun changeur et marchand fréquentant nos monoyes, pour chascun marc d'or fin, VI^{xx} XVIII livres tournois. Et demourront les moutons desusdits de poy et de lay en la fourme et manière qu'ilz ont de présent, les quieulx sont à XXII karras et de IIII^{xx} et saize au marc de Troyes, aux remèdes acoustumés.⁷

Nevertheless up to the present time no *mouton* has been discovered, bearing in the centre of the cross of the Reverse, the initial H of the king of England, although this peculiarity may be remarked on the *gros blancs, doubles, and deniers* of this same prince.

M. Delombardy observes in a work recently publised,⁸ that he has succeeded in distinguishing several coinages carried on simultaneously during the period between 1417, and 1422.

⁵ That is into *gros d'argent* or *gros blancs*.

⁶ *Seigneurage*, was a duty which the king levied upon all coin struck.

⁷ Rymer's *Fædera, conventiones, etc.*, 1729, vol. ix. p. 798. *Rotuli patentium Normannice anni septimi Henrici V.*, parte i. membr. 19, dore.

⁸ Catalogue des mounaies Francaises de la Collection de M. Rignault. 1848. p. 19.

1st. Coins of Isabel bearing the name of Charles VI.

2nd. Those of the Duke of Burgundy struck in four towns; the profits of the Mint and the superintendance of the moneyers belonging to the duke; the money bearing the name of Charles VI., and the *deniers de boîte* assayed at Paris.

3rd. Those of the Dauphin as regent of the kingdom; bearing the name of his father.

4th. Those of the Dauphin bearing his own name, as Dauphin of the Viennois.

5th. Those of the Duke of Bourbon at Trevoux, struck by the authority and for the profit of the Dauphin, bearing the name of Charles VI.

6th. Those of Henry V., struck in Normandy, at first bearing the name of Charles VI., and afterwards his own name⁹.

Besides the *mouton d'or*, strictly regal, which we have described at the commencement of this article, and the coins of the king of England copied from it, there exist in the collection of M. Rousseau, some pieces of the same type which belong to the several series of which we have just given the characteristics.

Obl. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLL. PECCAT. MVDI. MISE.
NOBIS. Under the feet of the lamb a bar, above which are the letters K. F. RX.; the whole surrounded by a trellis of nine small arches, ending at the bar.

⁹ M. Leconte Dupont says, that after the taking of Rouen (13th January, 1419), the king of England lost no time in ordering *petits moutons d'or* to be struck in that town for his own profit, at first exactly similar to those formerly struck there for the king of France, with the exception of some very slight prescribed differences; and that soon after the letter H was substituted for the K.

The author establishes the fact that at this time the mint at St. Lo, was inactive (*Lettres sur l'hist. mon. de la Normandie*, p. 54.).

Rev. — + XPC. VINCIT. &c. A cross fleuri, having a fleur-de-lis in each angle, surrounded by a tressure of four arches and as many angles, a point under the sixteenth letter. Gold, weight 2·48 grammes (the Tournay mint, 1422).

This piece was struck by the supporters of Queen Isabel of Bavaria; the following belongs to the disinherited dauphin, and circulated during the period between the death of Henry V., *hæres Francie*, which took place on the 29th August, 1422, and the proclamation at Paris, in the same year, on the 12th December, of Henry VI., as king of France. This *mouton d'or* was struck in a province over which the dauphin Charles exercised seigniorial rights.

Olv. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLL. PCA. MVDI. MISE. NOBIS. Lamb with nimbus holding a banner surmounted by a small cross. Under the feet of the lamb K. F. RX. the whole surrounded by a tressure of eleven arches. An annulet under the third and eighteenth letter.

Rev. — Similar to the preceding with an annulet under the fourth letter. Gold, weight 2·49 grammes (struck at Embrun, October, 1422).

We will now describe a coin of extreme rarity and high interest, struck by order of the duke of Bourbon or perhaps of his mother, for the son of Charles VI. Here the initial of the king is suppressed, and we find under the feet of the lamb only the abbreviation of *Francorum rex*.

Olv. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLL. PECAT. MVDI. MISE. NOBIS. Lamb with nimbus, holding a banner surmounted by a cross terminating in fleurs-de-lis; under the feet of the lamb FR. RX.; the whole surrounded by a tressure of eleven arches.

Rev. — + XPC. VINCIT. etc., similar to the preceding. Gold, weight, 2·42 grammes (struck at Trevoux, October, 1422).

John I., duke of Bourbon, having been made prisoner at the battle of Azincourt was carried to England; where he died after a twenty years' captivity, during which period

Marie de Berry, his wife, and Charles, count of Claremont, his son, when he had attained his majority, governed his states of Dombes and Beaujolais. This event did not put a stop to the striking of money ; an inventory made in 1664 by order of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, then sovereign of Dombes, shews that in a register preserved in the treasure chamber at Trevoux, there was an entry of the *mutations des monnaies et les poids et lois auxquelles elles furent faites, du 16 juillet 1414, jus-qu'en 1422.*¹⁰

This, says M. Mantillier¹¹ was a period of difficulty for the coinage. War had deprived the French mints of their necessary resources, and they only existed by the help of remeltings. Independently of his private embarrassments, the duke of Bourbon was too intimately connected with the affairs of the king to avoid feeling the reaction of this distress at Dombes. We cannot however be astonished, that this prince, who employed the first years of his life in the war against the English, and the last in the intrigues of the dauphin, and who was mixed up with all the events of that time, should have stood in need of time and material for coinage.

These historical details explain the excessive rarity of this *mouton d'or*, which we now publish and which forms so important an acquisition to the *Numismatique* of the fifteenth century.

Henry V. dying on the 31st August 1422, and Charles the 21st of the October following ; the young Henry VI. was proclaimed king of France on the 12th November ; and the duke of Bedford caused money to be struck in the name of the English prince, everywhere within the extent

¹⁰ Mantillier, Notice sur la monnaie de Trévoix et de Dombes. 1844, p. 18.

¹¹ Ibid, p. 20.

of his power. Still, even in Normandy, some strongholds remained faithful to the Dauphin: amongst these was the Mount Saint Michel, which never surrendered to foreign arms. The mint established there continued to strike money in the name of Charles VII., as we discover from four charters relative to its coinage.¹²

The following example from the collection of M. Rousseau, emanated in all probability from Mount Saint Michel.

Obv. — + AGN. DEI. QVI. TOLL. PCAT. MVDI. MISE. NOBS. Lamb with nimbus, holding a banner surmounted by a crosslet; under the lamb's feet, K. F. RX; the whole surrounded by a tressure of eleven small arches. A point under the eighteenth letter.

Rev. — + XPC. VINCIT, &c. A cross fleuri, having a fleur-de-lis in each angle, surrounded by a tressure of four arches, and as many angles, around the exterior of which are six fleurs-de-lis, a crosslet, and a group of three joints; a point under the eighteenth letter. Gold, weight 2·56 grammes (struck May 1423).

This piece, the style of which is comparatively recent, agrees perfectly with the first year of the reign of Charles VII; but, as on the one hand, there is no doubt as to the abridgment of *Moutons d'or* after the decree of the 26th October, 1428; so on the other, it must be observed that Charles only recovered the Norman towns where mints were established, in the year 1449; the presence, therefore, of the *point* under the eighteenth letter, the *French* mark of St. Lô is, at first sight, embarrassing. It is, however, natural enough to suppose that this *point secret*, fallen into disuse in consequence of the ravages of the English, was prescribed to the place which had succeeded to St. Lô, in the list of French mints.

¹² Lecointre Dupont. *Lettres sur l'hist. mon. de la Norm.*, pp. 135, 138, 139, 142.

We see, indeed, in the year 1453, the officers of the king, who had exercised their functions at Mont Saint Michel, protest against a nomination of two keepers of the mint of St. Lô, made 30th June, 1450.¹³ At this epoch, the last-named town had abandoned the English mint-mark, the *annulet* under the second letter, in order to adopt the *point* under the eighteenth letter, and Mont Saint Michel ceased to exist as a mint. From this coincidence, it appears that these two mints only struck French money, to the exclusion of each other.

If then our conjectures are correct, this *Mouton d'or* must have been minted in the same year, when Louis d'Estouteville with his hundred and nineteen knights, aided by the monks of the Abbey, repulsed the desperate attacks of the English, with a courage which remains justly celebrated to the present day.

ADRIEN DE LONGPÉRIER.

III.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME REMARKABLE LARGE BRASS ROMAN COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, 22nd February, 1849.]

LETTER I.

MY DEAR SIR,

I beg leave to submit to the inspection of the Numismatic Society ten large brass Roman coins, which are worthy of attention, both as works of art, and as historical records.

¹³ Recueil des ordonnances, t. xiv, p. 257.

I.—The first is of Tiberius, and was struck in the city of Tarraeo, as the legend of the obverse shews—C.V.T.T. (*Colonia Victrix Togata Tarraco*). The portrait is a good likeness, and was evidently copied from that on his large brass Latin coins, which are so rare.

II.—The second is of Galba, restored by Titus, as the legend on the reverse implies; the word *rest* being placed in the field above the uncial letters S.C, which are placed in the centre.

III.—The third is a restored coin of Augustus, by Titus, the obverse having the representation of the first emperor, with radiated crown, seated in a chair before an altar, holding the hasta-pura and a thunderbolt. The word REST, for *Restituit*, appears in the field above the letters S.C., which are placed in the centre.

IV.—The fourth is a coin of Titus, of a common type, but very remarkable for the portrait, which bears strong marks of individuality, and appears to have been executed with more care than many of this emperor's coins. The profile is exceedingly sharp and well defined, and there is an expression of *reality* which is so often wanting in Roman portraits. Reverse; PAX. AVGVST.

V.—The fifth is of Domitian, of a type closely resembling that given by the learned Capt. Smyth, No. XCIX. The portrait of the youthful emperor is given as far as the shoulders, divested of that ideal character which is imparted to it on many, and indeed nearly all, of his coins. Suetonius informs us that he was a very comely person, and this portrait certainly justifies that description. Reverse; PONT. MAX. TRP. LVD. SAEC.

VI.—The sixth is of Hadrian, with the head of the emperor, occupying a large portion of the field of the coin, laureated and bearded, as he usually appears. The reverse

represents Neptune holding a dolphin and a trident, resting his foot on the prow of a galley. The position, and the accompaniments of this figure, lead to the inference that it was probably a copy of a statue set up at Rome in this reign.

VII.—The seventh coin is also of Hadrian, (of a type already described and illustrated by Capt. Smyth,) with the legend, ADVENTVI. AVG. IVDAEAE. The portrait represents the emperor with bare head, and to the shoulders, which are clothed. It differs in design very much from that of the preceding coin, and the features have a more agreeable expression.

VIII.—The eighth has a portrait, probably executed from a bust approved by the emperor. It has a much more elevated and intellectual character; the head is laureated, and the right shoulder is bare. The reverse represents the emperor in the toga, standing, his right hand stretched towards an eagle, which descends to him bearing the *hasta-pura* in its talons. Legend; *Providentia Deorum.*

IX.—The ninth coin is peculiarly deserving of attention. It is of the elder Faustina, with the legend *Pietas Aug.*, a woman sacrificing before a temporary altar. She holds in her left hand an *accera*, of a shape precisely similar to that of the very remarkable enamelled vessel discovered in the Bartlow Tumuli, in Essex, some years since, and described and engraved in the *Archæologia*. This coin has been already alluded to by Mr. Akerman at a former meeting of the society, and has been the subject of a paper read by him to the Society of Antiquaries in their last session.

X.—The tenth and last coin is of Caracalla. It is in the finest possible condition, and covered with a most perfect dark green patina, so dear to the numismatic antiquary. The reverse bears the type of two victories, affixing a

buckler to a palm-tree, at the foot of which two captives are seated. Legend; *Victoriae Brittannicæ*.

J. LEE.

November, 1843.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

The Numismatic Society having honoured me by an inspection of ten large brass Roman coins, which I lately had the ~~pleasure~~ privilege of exhibiting at one of their monthly meetings, I now beg leave to exhibit ten other examples in the same series, and which, although not of rare occurrence, appear to be worthy of attention.

I.—The first of these is of the Emperor Hadrian, with the bare-shouldered bust, on which I have already remarked. The reverse has for legend, PONT MAX, TR. POT. COS. II. etc., the continuation of the style from the other side; and in the exergue ADVENTVS AVG. Coins of Hadrian, commemorating his advent in the several provinces which he visited, are well known. He is generally represented in the toga, and bare headed,—not on horseback, as many of his successors were figured on their coins. On this example, he is depicted in the toga; while *Rome*, seated on a coat of mail and a shield, holding a spear, extends her right hand to receive that of the emperor. There can be no mistaking this type, which forms the sequel to the series of this emperor's coins; inscribed ADVENTVS, and evidently commemorating the *return* of Hadrian from his visit to the provinces, to the capital of the Roman empire.

II.—The second coin is of Hadrian, the obverse having

the larger head laureated. It was struck when the emperor was consul for the third time. I am unable to explain the signification of the type, or why Diana is not represented, a Diana *succincta*, but in long robes. A very graceful female figure standing on the right, holds an arrow in her right hand, and a bow in her left. Was this chosen in compliment to the empress Sabina? I am inclined to think it was. Perhaps some member of the society, or some visitor, who now favours us with his company, will oblige me with his opinion upon the subject. It has a delicate tinge of green patina.

III.—The third coin is also of Hadrian. The head is bare, and the toga is fastened by a circular fibula on the right shoulder. The reverse bears the legend FORTVNAE. REDVCI. The emperor in the toga, standing to the right, joins his right hand with that of an elegant female figure, who, by her attributes, the cornucopia and rudder, as well as by the legend, we know to be Fortune, that Divinity so devoutly worshipped by the Roman people, that she must have supplanted others originally of more importance in their mythology. Hence the allusion of Juvenal.

Nullum Numen abest, si sit prudentia: sed te
Nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam coeloque locamus.

Sat. x. 366; xiv. 315.

IV.—The fourth coin is of Antoninus Pius, struck while that emperor held the consulship for the third time; an important period in his reign, as the various coins inscribed *Britannia* testify. The type of the reverse represents the favourite symbol of Rome—the wolf and the twins. Antoninus seems, by the type of his numerous beautiful medallions, as well as by those of some of his large brass coins, to have delighted in records of the most popular myths of ancient Rome; and the appearance of the

type of the wolf and twins on this example is readily accounted for.

V.—The fifth example is another coin of Antoninus, in beautiful condition, struck in his *fourth* consulship. The type and legend, FELICITAS. AVG. are not inappropriate on the money of a virtuous emperor, whose delight was in making his subjects happy. The reverse exhibits a tall elegant female figure, clad in robes which reach to her feet. In her left hand she holds the long Caduceus, the usual attribute; and in her right, the figure of the *Capricornus*. The senate who had the direction of this coinage, probably intended by this emblem, to typify the happy state of the Roman people, under the benevolent rule of Antoninus, whom they likened to another Augustus, who was born under the sign *Capricornus*. This conjecture is, however, open to discussion; and I shall be happy to receive from any one a more probable explanation to it.

VI.—The sixth coin is of the elder Faustina, the unfortunate wife of Antoninus. She is styled *Diva Faustina*. The obverse is in very beautiful preservation, and we see the elegant arrangement of the hair, which is plaited and braided in an elaborate manner (although not quite to the extent of refinement to which the modern ladies of quality in Abyssinia dress their hair), and carried to the top of the head. This distinguishes her portraits from those of the younger Faustina. The reverse represents the goddess Juno, wearing the stola and peplum, and holding a patera in her right hand extended, and the hastapura in her left, which rests on the ground. The device is doubtless chosen in compliment to the empress, who is, in fact, represented with the attribute of the goddess; and thus the reverse of this coin is connected with the obverse, on which this abandoned woman is styled by the servile senate, *Diva*.

VII.—The seventh example is of Commodus, and bears a youthful and graceful head of the emperor, with the legend, *L. Aurel. Commodus Caess. Aug. fil. Germ.*; and the reverse contains the continuation of the title, *Princeps Juventutis* (PRINC. IVVENT.) Having accompanied his father in the German war, the youthful prince is dignified with the full honours of a conqueror. The title, *Germanicus*, and the *trophy*, shew that the senate were ready to award him the full meed of praise for his participation in the perils of that campaign; but we know that they were equally prompt to commemorate his unworthy deeds and to eulogise acts which may be paralleled with those of the vilest of the Caesars.

VIII.—The eighth coin (APOL. INI·M TRP. XIV. COS. VI.) is also of Commodus, and exhibits the emperor under the aspect of a man of mature age, bearded and laureated. The reverse bears the figure of Commodus, as Apollo, in a *female habit*, holding the plectrum, and resting his lyre on the top of a cippus or column. That the emperor is really thus represented, may be seen in the fact that the head of the figure is laureated; and that the features are those of the despot himself, and not ideal, as those of a divinity. Commodus assumed many names, but was more partial to that of *Hercules*, in which character he performed many acts of extravagant cruelty, some of which appear almost incredible.

IX.—The ninth coin (Α·· ΚΙ ΠΕΩΚ. ΝΙΤΡΟC. ΙΟΥΓΤΟC. ΚΕΒ.), though not of Roman fabric, claims a place here on the score of its being somewhat rare, and belonging to the series of Roman emperors. It bears the head of Pescennius Niger, one of the candidates for the purple, on the death of Pertinax. His fate, if we had no further information, may be told from the fact that Severus

reigned, after vanquishing his rivals. The portrait on this coin is laureated and bearded; the nose long and prominent, but not aquiline. The legend bears the names of *Niger* and *Justus*; and the reverse has the figure of *Fortune*, with her attributes, and the legend *NIKOMH. T. N€Ω.* (*of the people of Nicomedia, thrice Neocoroi*). There is a countermark on the reverse, but its device is obliterated. There are no Latin medals of him. A Gold one existed in the French cabinet prior to the robbery, with the inscription *PATER. PATRIAE*. He was called *Niger*, from the blackness of his hair, or sun-burnt face. Struck probably at Antioch (see a note of Capt. Smyth, p. 177).

X.—The tenth coin is of Severus. *L. SEPT. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG.* The bust of the emperor is laureated, and bare to the shoulders. His beard, with which he is invariably represented, is of a marked character, and appears to be arranged and curled with great care. The reverse represents Severus standing, laureated, in military attire, holding in his right hand a figure of victory, and in his left, the hastapura; while a galeated figure, also in a military habit, standing behind him, holding a hasta, places a garland upon his head. This group is particularly interesting, from the finish of the workmanship and the conservation of the coin, for we see the countenance of Severus most plainly in the first figure; and we also perceive that he holds the hasta-pura, and not a spear. The device is characteristic enough on the money of one who delighted in war, and who, in promptitude and vigour, was not inferior to the most celebrated generals of antiquity. Legend *PM. TRP. XVIII. COS. III. PP.*

J. LEE.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.

IV.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO
ENQUIRE INTO THE CONSTITUTION, MANAGE-
MENT, AND EXPENSE OF THE ROYAL MINT.

A.D. 1848.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1. We, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed by Your Majesty's Royal Commission to "inquire into and report upon the constitution, management, and expense of the Royal Mint, and "to suggest such alterations as may appear to us to be required to "insure the economical and satisfactory execution of the duties "belonging to that establishment," humbly report to Your Majesty as follows:—

2. In obedience to Your Majesty's commands, we have devoted our best attention to the subjects submitted to our consideration.

3. We have availed ourselves of the evidence taken before a Select Committee of the Commons' House of Parliament, appointed in the year 1837, "To inquire into the establishment of "the Royal Mint, and the system under which the fabrication and "delivery of the coin are conducted," which Committee, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament, separated before the inquiry was completed, and consequently without making any final Report.

4. We were furnished by the Assistant Secretary of Your Majesty's Treasury with a statement appended to this Report, showing the result of his experience of the present constitution and management of the Mint.

5. We have had access to the books and documents relating to the subjects of this inquiry, which exist in the offices of the Treasury and of the Mint, as well as to all information which it appeared desirable to obtain from other departments of Government, and from the Bank of England.

6. We have obtained from the various depositories of the public records, including the British Museum, information of great

interest and importance concerning the constitution, management, and expense of the Mint in past times, the substance of which is embodied in a separate statement prepared by our Secretary.

7. We have also taken the personal evidence of many parties, particularly those connected with the Mint establishment, the minutes of which are subjoined.

8. We have found ready access, through Mr. Morrison, the Deputy-Master, to all sources of information at his disposal, which has been further elucidated by his own long experience in the administration of the Mint. The salaried officers of the Mint, generally, have been desirous of facilitating our investigations; and we have received from Mr. Barton, the Comptroller, whose position gives him much insight into the mode of conducting the various departments of the Mint, observations of considerable utility.

9. Another separate statement prepared by one of our members, exhibits in a detailed form the present state of the constitution, management, and expense of the Mint, as ascertained from the information before us, together with notices of the defects calling for correction, and of various specific alterations which might tend to insure a more satisfactory discharge of the functions of the establishment.

10. A third statement prepared by another of our members, who has had much experience in Mint arrangements, contains observations on the various methods of organizing coining establishments, and a detailed exposition of the regulations under which he believes that the duties of the Royal Mint could be most advantageously conducted.

11. To these separate statements, and to the evidence on which they are founded, we beg leave to refer for particular information on all the subjects of our inquiry, the more general and important results of which we now proceed to state for Your Majesty's consideration.

12. The most peculiar feature in the present constitution of the Royal Mint, distinguishing it from all other departments of the public service, is the position of the Melter, and of the company of Moneyers, by whom nearly all the mechanical operations of the coinage are performed.

13. It is not that of officers acting wholly in the interest of the Crown, neither are they, though acting in their own interest, ordinary mercantile contractors; but they hold a kind of intermediate place, being *officially* intrusted with these operations, and *commercially* paid for executing them.

14. The Melters' appointment to his charge is founded solely on his formal agreement with the Master, which, though indefinite in term, is revocable at three months' notice.

15. The position of the Moneyers is of a much more remarkable nature. They are not appointed by any public authority, but form a body continued by self-election, assuming to possess legal corporate rights, and claiming, in this character, the exclusive privilege of executing that part of the coinage-work customarily confided to them; which, they insist, cannot, without a violation of their prescriptive rights, be intrusted to other hands. They also act under an agreement voidable at three months' notice, but they consider this as determining only the rates and conditions of payment for their work, not as affecting their alleged title to the sole execution of it.

16. This claim involved consequences demanding our earliest and most assiduous attention, for it appeared to us that, if the exclusive right insisted on could be substantiated, no change in the operative-system would be practicable without the concurrence of the claimants. A very brief examination, however, sufficed to show, that the melting and coining charges are, of all the Mint expenses, those most in excess; and it was thence evident that the parties profiting by them must have an interest in resisting any *economical* change; and it was equally manifest that it would be difficult, if not impossible, consistently with the public interest, to uphold this contract system in any form, however modified. To satisfy ourselves with regard to the validity of the moneyers' pretensions, a task which unavoidably occupied much time and personal labour, was therefore a requisite preliminary to all other useful progress.

17. The researches connected with this question, which extend from the earliest known records of the coinage to the last important revision of the Mint establishment in the year 1815, have served to throw much light on the successive alterations in the system of mintage during this long period.

18. It is not necessary here to recapitulate these changes, which are fully and distinctly described in the separate statement already referred to ; but the result, as far as concerns the particular object of our inquiry, has been to convince us, that the Moneyers' claim of exclusive right rests on no more substantial ground than ancient usage, no charter or other written record of its concession having been produced by them, or otherwise discovered to exist ; that it cannot be shown that they existed as a distinct united body earlier than the middle of the 16th century ; that their pretensions to be a separate corporation, with legal rights, are supported neither by proof nor probability ; and that, if the abolition of their long excrcised privilege of exclusive employmcnt in the work of the coinage should even give them a title to pecuniary compensation for the loss of its advantages, they have in no way established their right to its perpetual continuance.

19. Concurrently with this part of the inquiry, we entered into a careful and minute examination of the present constitution, management, and expence of the Royal Mint, and of the apparent defects of system or of practice brought to our notice by this investigation, the general results of which may be concisely stated as follows :—

20. The constitution of the Mint, in regard to its personal establishment, is composed of three principal branches, the general government, the operative, and the "check" department, under one or other of which the duties of the various subordinate members necessarily place them.

21. The exact theory of this organization is nowhere to be found on record ; but it is marked out by the general tenor of the "Master's Indenture," the sole written authority by which the Mint is constituted, and is in close accordance with the practical working of the system.

22. The general government is vested in the Master and his Deputy, assisted by the Mint Board. The appointment of Master having, however, for many years past been held with another office, he has usually taken little part in the management ; and the Deputy Master, as his representative, is consequently the real executive head of the establishment.

23. The Board of principal officers is conjoined in the superintendence, but has no independent powers apart from him, nor are

those, which it can or ought to exercise with him, defined with any precision. Its authority is chiefly exerted in ordering prosecutions for offences against the coinage laws: in regulating the internal arrangements, or what may be termed the *police* of the Mint: in sanctioning certain minor heads of expense; and in engaging any extraordinary assistance needed in the working departments. Some of its attributes, as described in the indenture, such as the impressment of workmen, and the discretionary punishment of the moneymen, if refractory, are obsolete powers exercised by the Master and the principal officers in former times, but wholly inapplicable to present circumstances; and none of those possessed by it are at all necessary to the good government of an establishment so purely executive, and consequently so little calling for the exercise of deliberative functions.

24. One of the most marked defects in the constitution of the Mint is the absence of any undivided controlling authority, capable of acting with the vigour and promptitude peculiarly required in an establishment of which the responsibility, however great in amount, is limited in its compass, and, unlike that of the great revenue departments, which extends over the ramifications of a widely spread administration, connected with all the trading interests of the country, is restricted to the details of a single and definite object, confined to a particular locality, and having neither influence nor relations beyond the walls of the Mint.

25. The occupation of the *operative* branch is that of fabricating coin of standard weight and fineness, and of certain prescribed forms and denominations, from the bullion introduced, or, according to the official term, "imported" into the Mint for the purpose of coinage.

26. Formerly the Master and worker was an interested, as well as responsible, agent in this work, deriving the larger portion of his emolument from fixed rates per pound weight, out of which he defrayed, at his own risk, all the expenses of manufacture.

27. Latterly this uncertain profit has been commuted for a fixed salary; his practical intervention in any part of the work has wholly ceased; and although his responsibility still subsists, he is left with only a nominal control over the parties by whom the work is performed, the order of whose duties is as follows:—

28. The Master's Assayer, an officer paid partly by salary and

partly by fees, determines the fineness and consequently the value of the gold and silver bullion "imported," and directs the proper combination of the ingots for producing standard bullion when melted.

29. The Melter and Refiner converts the bullion thus prepared into bars of standard fineness and of the proper form and dimensions for the subsequent operations of coinage. He is nominally the Master's first clerk, but receives no salary, and performs no duties in that capacity. His responsibility and his emolument are wholly determined by formal agreements with the Master, and by the amount of work executed in conformity with these written obligations, which leave him at liberty to carry on, also in the Mint, the operations of refining and melting on his personal account.

30. The privilege thus allowed appears to us particularly objectionable in regard to the refining process, which cannot, like that of melting, be carried on under the constant supervision of a "check" officer, but must be left to the refiner's own discretionary management, and unavoidably leads to a mixture of the precious metal belonging to the Mint, with that under the operation of refining on his own account. His sole obligation is to return such quantity of fine gold or silver, respectively, as the metal delivered to him may be computed to contain, according to the assay previously made of it; and it hence becomes impossible to ascertain that the property confided to him on the public account is not made in some measure available as capital for carrying on his private business.

31. The Company of Moneyers, consisting at present of the provost and four other members, besides two apprentices, execute all the work of converting the bullion, as received from the melter, into coin. Their work is open to inspection during its progress, and is held liable to be finally rejected if not properly executed; but there is no intervention in their operative proceedings beyond this ultimate check. They account for the whole of the bullion delivered to them, against all risk, and it accordingly remains in their sole custody during the progress of the work.

32. Their responsibility and emoluments are, like those of the melter, determined by the conditions of a formal written agree-

ment; but when the yearly value of the coinage falls short of 500,000*l.*, each member of the Company is entitled to an allowance of 40*l.*, under a Treasury Order, dated 24th March, 1743, which assigns as the motive for this allowance, "that they may not be "too far exposed to temptation by their necessities."

33. Although they assert a privileged and exclusive right, and acknowledge a reciprocal obligation to perform the work for which they thus contract, yet when called upon by the Master of the Mint in his official capacity, and required by us, as Your Majesty's Commissioners, to submit their books to our inspection, they refused to produce that containing the general account of their receipts and disbursements, called by them their "Cash Book." They had previously produced certain other books and documents, some of general record, others of account, relating to their functions in the Mint; but from such cursory inspection of them as it was possible to make in the presence of one of their body, and from subsequent explanation, it was found that these books and documents did not furnish any satisfactory information respecting their working expenses or losses, this being obtainable only from the "Cash Book." Their attention being then drawn to the fact, that no conclusion could be formed respecting the fairness of their contract, if the particulars of their working expenses and loss by waste were not disclosed, they still persisted in withholding this book, and insisted that their statement of their expenses and profits, consisting of gross sums wholly unexplained, should be received without other proof of its correctness than their own allegation.

34. It appears that they also possess, in their alleged corporate capacity, both freehold and personal property. They consider this property as "private," and deny the right of the Government to call for any information respecting it; and although they have communicated some circumstances of its nature and amount, they are insufficient to show the extent of the profits derivable from it, which can only be ascertained by reference to the "Cash Book" already mentioned, in which, as stated by them, all their money transactions, including the periodical division of their profits of every kind, are recorded. When asked to declare the amount received by each moneyer on this division for a specified period, the reply of the Provost was, "I cannot tell you, for I keep no

"private accounts. I have kept no private accounts since I have "been a moneyer;" and the senior moneyer replied to a similar question, referring to the year 1847, that he knew neither what the Provost might have received, nor what he had himself received in that year, although he admitted that he had kept the accounts of the Company since 1840, and had most likely assisted in making the distribution for the year 1847.

35. The Company is continued by electing new members from among the apprentices, each of whom pays 1000*l.* as an apprentice fee, and serves at least seven years before he can be elected a moneyer; but it is provided by the present indenture, that no new apprentice can be taken without the previous written sanction of the Master of the Mint, a condition which appears to have been insisted on by the Treasury since the early part of the last century.

36. The Chief Engraver, an officer paid for his services by a fixed salary, but with the liberty of continuing the private exercise of his profession, designs and executes the dies requisite for the impression of the various coins authorised to be struck.

37. The Superintendent of Machinery, a salaried officer, first appointed in 1816, who combines with this office that of Clerk of the Irons, has the general charge of the machinery and apparatus, and superintends some part of the work of preparing the dies for use.

38. The irregular and discordant character of the arrangements for the work of the coinage is sufficiently manifest from this description of them. The Master, retaining the title, and even the responsibility of "Chief Worker of the Mint," is divested of the functions and control specially belonging to this designation, without being enabled to act efficiently as a general superintending head of the establishment. The greater part of the operative duties devolves on parties nominally subordinate, but practically independent, who discharge them, not as executive officers of the Government, but in the capacity of contractors with specific obligations and liabilities. The remuneration to which these entitle them is both arbitrary in rate and unlimited in amount, for, although the prices stipulated purport to be the result of previous bargain, they cannot, if the moneyer's pretensions are submitted to, be regulated by competition, while the

work is so little of the nature of ordinary employment, that they can scarcely even be subjected to comparison, the experienced result is, that they are determined by precedent.

39. It accordingly appears that, while the commercial prices of melting gold and silver bullion have been reduced within the last 20 years in the proportion of a third, the melter's rates are still the same as were fixed in the year 1815.

40. The prices of the moneymen's contract have, in like manner, continued without change from the year 1770; and although a charge has since been imposed on them of part of the working expenses of the new machinery, introduced when the Mint was rebuilt, by which their previous manual labour was superseded, and their operations were of course proportionately facilitated, it forms only a small percentage on the average amount of their receipts.

41. At these respective rates, the joint amount of the clear profits admitted to have been made on the two contracts in a single year, that of 1843, exceeds 30,000*l.*

42. The "check" department comprises offices partly of great antiquity, but in part also, of comparatively recent origin, the order of whose functions is as follows:—

43. The Comptroller exercises a general supervision over the whole of the Mint accountability, both operative and financial, extending in some degree to every transaction which involves responsibility for either money or bullion. His power of control, is, however, of a negative character, as he can neither reverse nor stop, by his authority, any proceeding which he may deem improper, although he may withhold his requisite concurrence, or may resist it as a member of the Mint Board.

44. The Queen's Assay Master's functions of control are less comprehensive than those of the Comptroller, being chiefly directed to the chemical examination of the metal composing the coin, both during the progress of fabrication and after completion; but his power of intervention is greater, as it enables him to direct the re-combination and re-melting of any bullion which he may find to deviate from the standard of fineness. His office is accordingly the most effective check on all the proceedings of the operative departments, and is the principal guarantee for the integrity of the coin put in circulation; and

although of great antiquity as well as importance, the definite and unvarying nature of its object exempts it in a great measure from the need of revision.

45. The Queen's Clerk exercises a restraining authority of the same kind as that of the Comptroller, but of more limited extent.

46. The surveyors of the meltings and of the money-presses respectively attend the operations of the melter and of the money-ers, and exercise some specific powers of control over their proceedings.

47. The Clerk of the Irons, whose appointment is united with that of Superintendent of Machinery, is the officer whose duty it is to check any surreptitious or irregular use of the dies, both when in use for the coinage and when in progress of manufacture or repair, and is responsible for the safe custody of them when not in use.

48. The most important defect in the "check" branch, considered with relation to the security which it affords, is the want of sufficient precision in the regulations by which its proceedings are directed, and of proper connexion between the several members of which it is composed.

49. With relation, however, to the general system of the Mint constitution, it seems to be misplaced. Excepting the peculiar duties of the Queen's Assay Master, all the controlling powers above described truly belong to the chief superintending authority in the establishment. They were properly ascribed to co-ordinate officers, when the master had a personal interest in the transactions subject to control; but, placed in the hands of officers now deemed subordinate to him, when he has ceased to be an object of reasonable jealousy, and ought to be himself the chief official check on the integrity of others, they manifestly stand in an inverted order.

50. The constitution thus described presents to view anomalies and contradictions of the most remarkable kind. The ostensible head of the department is designated by a title, the proper functions of which he does not exercise; he is held bound, nevertheless, by the responsibilities belonging to the title, while enjoined to delegate the functions, and permitted to transfer the primary obligations to other parties; and he is subject, as respects these responsibilities, to the control of officers who are at the same time

deemed subordinate to him. The executive establishment is split into sections, which act independently the one of the other, and almost independently of any superior authority. They exercise their functions on different principles; and receive their remuneration from different sources, and in different forms. And one of them, arrogating to itself a close monopoly of its particular employment, nevertheless, denies to the employer, by withholding necessary information, the means of equitably regulating the terms of remuneration, though his right to decide upon them cannot be disputed. And, finally, a deliberative governing body is solely occupied in controlling executive details, for which collectively, its members have no responsibility, and of which, individually, they have no direct knowledge.

51. These inconsistencies may, in part, be inseparable from the circumstances with which they are connected; but there can be no doubt that they chiefly arise from the partial and unsystematic nature of the successive modifications which the Mint constitution has undergone; and we are persuaded that they can be thoroughly remedied in no other way than by an entire reconstruction of the system on uniform principles adapted to present circumstances, and to the general progress of improvement in manufacturing science.

52. The defects observable in the administrative management of the Mint are such as must naturally ensue from those of its constitution, and more especially of its government. Occasional want of dispatch in cases of emergency, impediments serving to delay or defeat arrangements conducive to the public interest and convenience, disagreements of the different sections of the establishment with each other or with the Government, and other incidental failures in the well-working of the system, have been brought under our notice in the course of this investigation; but they are attributable to an imperfect system rather than to the mode in which it has been administered. We do not therefore deem it necessary to bring them under particular notice, as the measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of similar embarrassments will be comprehended in the general reformatory arrangements about to be submitted.

53. The subject of expense is the next to be considered.

54. The sums payable in annual salaries, or weekly wages, to

the persons composing the permanent establishment, constitute nearly the only part of the Mint expenditure not subject to much variation in amount, the total of which, as estimated for the present year, is 13,393*l.* 5*s.*

55. All the other charges, a few of the incidental expenses excepted, are subject to great fluctuation, being dependent on the variable extent of the work of coinage, and can therefore be accurately stated only on an average of very long periods.

56. Owing, however, to the mode of keeping the Mint accounts previously to the year 1837, when it was finally brought to its present system, this average cannot be conveniently obtained for a longer period than the last 11 years, during which it has been, under all the different heads of expenditure, as follows, *viz.:*—

Salaries and wages	£13,833
Coinage charges (being the amount of contract rates payable to the melter and the moneyers)	22,051
Ordinary incidental expenses	6,552
Extraordinary charges	1,602

	44,038
Law charges	8,662

Total	£52,700

57. The amount of permanent salaries and wages, though large, does not appear to be, in the aggregate, greater than is needful for the maintenance of an efficient and trustworthy establishment on the principles applicable to the public service, which do not admit, like analogous private institutions, of postponing considerations of security to those of economy.

58. The ordinary incidental expenses, and the extraordinary or more casual charges are so intimately connected with the circumstances of the work carried on, that it would be impossible to investigate the propriety of them, without going into all the details of the operative proceedings out of which they arise, which the present mode of classifying the expenditure would not admit of doing; and as they are charges which must always exist, it depends far more on the vigilance and discretion of a

superintending head, than on the strictness of any after-enquiry, to keep them within due bounds.

59. The coinage charges, or rates payable by contract to the melter and the moneymen, and the law charges, or costs of prosecuting offenders against the coinage laws, are those in which it appears that the greatest saving can be effected.

60. The vague and arbitrary mode of determining the contract rates has already been noticed, and the result is conformable to the expectations which the system naturally led us to entertain.

61. It is shown by statements furnished by the present melter, that in the twenty years during which he has held the contract, from 1828 to 1847 inclusive, his gross receipts have amounted to £76,751 0 3

His working expenses and losses to 27,100 12 4

And his net profits to £49,650 7 11

whence it appears, that his profits have amounted on an average to 2482*l.* per annum, exclusive of any which may have arisen from melting or refining for other purposes than coinage. The rates on which this amount of profit has arisen resulted, nevertheless, from a reduction of no less than a third made on those which existed previously to the year 1815.

62. In like manner, the payments made to the moneymen in the 32 years, from 1816 to 1847 inclusive, appear from their own statements to have amounted to £634,303 2 4

Their working expenses and losses in
which they include income-tax, to 293,544 15 9

And their net profits to £340,758 6 7

whence it appears that their profits have amounted on an average to 10,648*l.* per annum, their own statement, moreover, showing that, during the last six years of this period, they have been no less than 105,187*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* or 17,531*l.* per annum.

63. These facts need little comment; and it will be seen in the statements to be subjoined, that the salaries of the officers required to perform the same services which are now executed by the melters and moneymen in consideration of their profits, are estimated at only about a third of the sum to which these amount.

64. Having thus described the progress of our enquiry into

the constitution, management, and expense of the Mint, with relation to all its objects except the prosecution of offences against the laws concerning the fabrication and issue of base coin, which we think it better to reserve for separate observation, we now proceed to state the principal conclusions and recommendations which we are induced to adopt, and to submit for your Majesty's gracious consideration.

65. We are accordingly of opinion—

1. That the constitution of the Mint, as it now exists, is unsuited to the present state of the public administrative system, is ill adapted to promote the efficient or economical management of the establishment, and ought therefore to be replaced by a new organization.

2. That the superintendence of the establishment should be intrusted to a permanent officer exempt from all other charge or duty, who should be personally responsible for the conduct of the business of the Mint in all its branches.

3. That the execution by contract of any part of the work appertaining to coinage should cease in every form and degree, and that measures should accordingly be taken for replacing the services of the present contracting parties by those of competent officers, acting wholly in the public interest, and unconditionally subject to the controlling authority of the head of the establishment.

4. That all persons belonging to the establishment, of whatever grade, should be remunerated solely by fixed salaries or other definite allowances, proportionate in amount to their respective duties and responsibility, and exempt from official fees on their appointments; and that none should be allowed to have any kind of dealing in bullion, or to engage in any other employment of profit, the Assay Masters, the Chief Engraver, and the Medallist only excepted, under such regulations as will prevent their private occupation from interfering with the performance of their public duties.

5. That the appointment to all offices and employments in the Mint should be made by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury; and that the responsible head of the establishment for the time being should be empowered to suspend, subject to their Lordship's enquiry into the case,

any officer or other person with whose conduct or efficiency he may have cause to be dissatisfied.

6. That the dwelling-houses and apartments in the Mint should be appropriated to those officers and other persons whose residence on the spot is deemed most conducive to the public security and convenience; and that constant residence unless when specially exempted, should be a condition of this privilege.

7. That all gold and silver bullion received into the Mint, and the coin produced from it, should be secured (when in deposit in the strongholds) under three different keys, held by three different officers, and be daily replaced in the strongholds, in their presence, at the termination of work; and that no officer or workman engaged in the operative processes of the coinage should leave the place of his employment, during the hours in which the strongholds remain open, without the express permission of the head of the establishment.

8. That no gold or silver bullion should, in any state or form, or on any pretext, be received into or carried out of the Mint, without being publicly weighed, and regularly recorded in the Bullion Office; and that every officer, to whose custody any bullion may be intrusted, should be held accountable for the whole weight delivered to him, subject only to an allowance for such loss as may be shown to have unavoidably arisen in the process of manufacture, under the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury.

9. That the books of record and accounts of the Mint transactions should be kept and rendered on the same general principles as at present, but with such additions and emendations in form as may be found conducive to the greatest possible exactness and perspicuity of detail; and that this duty should be distinctly assigned to a duly qualified accountant, acting under the immediate direction of the head of the establishment.

10. That the document called the "Master's Indenture," hitherto serving as the chief authoritative regulation for the government of the Mint, should be replaced by a more precise and systematic code of regulations, sanctioned by the

Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, under the authority of an Act of the Legislature.

11. That the proceeding called the "Trial of the Pyx," for determining the sufficieney in weight and fineness of the coins issued from the Mint, should take place at least once in every year, and oftener when the coinage may be of such amount as to render it expedient; that the verdict of the pyx jury should explicitly declare whether the assay shows an *exact* conformity with the "trial plate," or only an approximation to it within the limits of the legal remedy; and that in the latter ease, it should state, as nearly as possible, the precise extent of the difference, in the same manner as it at present states that of the weight.

66. In accordance with these general conclusions, we beg leave to call attention to a fully digested plan for the re-constitution and future management of the Royal Mint, contained in the statement subjoined to this Report.

67. The details of this plan, being mainly founded on the results of the long practical experience of one of our number, as director of an important coining establishment in another part of Your Majesty's dominions, are not presented by us as the result of our united deliberations. The general principles of the plan are, however, in entire conformity with our views; and although the subordinate rules deduced from them may be open to further consideration, we believe that its effect will be to diminish considerably the average annual expense of the establishment as compared with that of the period elapsed since 1816; to place the department in a favourable position for adopting all improvements conducive to the perfection of the coin, or to the cheapness and efficiency of the processes of fabrication; and thus to insure the most economical and satisfactory execution of the duties belonging to it, which the circumstances under which they are to be performed render attainable.

68. We next proceed to state the results of our enquiry into the constitution of that branch of the establishment distinguished as the Solicitor's Department, and into the expenditure incurred under its management.. This may, from its nature, be considered rather as an expense of general police, than as one directly apper-

taining to the fabrication of coin: but, at any rate, it is so entirely distinct in all its circumstances, that we have thought it advisable to avoid blending the consideration of it with that of expenditure of other kinds.

69. The prosecution of offenders against the laws relating to the coin is confided—

In England to the Solicitor of the Mint.

In Scotland to the Lord Advocate, on behalf of the Crown.

In Ireland to the Crown solicitors for the respective counties and cities.

70. The total amount of fixed annual payments to the Solicitor of the Mint, and his appointed assistants, is 1660*l.* viz.:—

To the Solicitor	£800
To the First Assistant	300
To the Second Assistant	200
To the Inspector of Coins for the London District	60
To the Solieitor for a clerk, office-rent, and other official expenses	200
Extra clerk	100
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Total	£1660
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71. The Solicitors to the Mint have never attended examinations before the magistrates, nor on any trial at the quarter sessions or assizes; and the present Solicitor states that when he was appointed he knew nothing of criminal business.

72. The First Assistant now attends the Central Criminal Court. He formerly, but only occasionally, attended the trials in the country.

73. The Second Assistant either attends examinations before magistrates, or receives copies of the depositions, and suggests what further evidence is necessary; and, except in a case of difficulty, when he consults the Solicitor, he directs the prosecution to proceed. He attends all trials for felony, and some for misdemeanor, at the quarter sessions or assizes, except in those instances in which a local agent is employed.

74. The principal part of the labour of prosecuting offenders devolves on the second assistant, whose salary is small; but he

derives additional emoluments from the allowances, when he is out of London on Mint business, of 1s. a-mile for travelling expenses, and of 21s. a-day for subsistence, which exceed the actual outlay. He also receives 21s. for every case in which he is examined as a witness, and in consequence, the greater the number of prosecutions, the higher are his emoluments; and although we would not take upon us to assume that it has influenced him to institute proceedings, it appears to have produced this effect on some of the 100 or more of the local Agents who are employed in the country.

75. The sanction of the Mint Board is required for every prosecution instituted by the Solicitor; but, although a list of the cases is laid before them, it appears that no investigation of the case takes place on the part of those who sanction the proceeding, and in point of fact, the submission to the Board is a mere matter of form.

76. The cases for prosecution are submitted to the Attorney-General, by whom the counsel to be employed are appointed. Except in boroughs, cities, or peculiar jurisdictions, where one counsel only is employed, two counsel receive briefs in every prosecution, whether for felony or misdemeanor.

77. In a case of felony, the leading counsel is paid five guineas, and the junior three guineas. In a case of misdemeanor, the leading counsel is paid three guineas, and the junior two guineas. If the counsel thus retained are otherwise engaged, they do not attend the Court, which we believe to be of frequent occurrence.

Large sums are from time to time advanced by way of imprest to the Solicitor, to defray the expenses of prosecutions. An account current is furnished by him previously to each advance, to show in what way sums previously advanced to him have been applied. No vouchers are then produced, but quarterly accounts, accompanied by vouchers, are regularly furnished, and are rendered to the Audit Office with the Master's General Account.

79. Our attention has been specially given to the increase in the number of prosecutions, and to the heavy expenses thereby incurred; but it appears that the effect which might have been expected in the prevention of offences has not been produced.

80. The expenses of Mint prosecutions, which in 1786 were only 1325*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, amounted in 1816 to 3850*l.* 11*s.*, in 1843

to 11,077*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, and in 1847 to 8077*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The total amount for the last six years, from 1842 to 1847 inclusive, is 53,241*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, or, on an average, 8873*l.* per annum.

81. The number of persons prosecuted in the same six years was—

For Felony	418
For misdemeanor	1772
Total	2190

82. The number apprehended in the same period, but not committed for trial, was 4682.

83. The expenses incurred in prosecuting 418 cases of felony are stated to have amounted to 15,386*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and those in 1772 cases of misdemeanor to 32,865*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; in all, 48,252*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; but 162 of the felony cases being for uttering false coin, after previous conviction of the same offence, and costing 7007*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the whole expenses incurred in prosecuting the offence of uttering during the six years in question have been at least 39,872*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, or more than four-fifths of the whole amount.

84. It is therefore in the prosecution of the minor offence, that of uttering, that the greatest expense is incurred; and a much greater number of witnesses being usually required to prove that offence than the higher one of making the base coin, the inconvenience to parties concerned is also proportionally greater.

85. Under the present system there is great difficulty in inducing parties to come forward and give evidence, as they would rather submit to the loss they may have sustained by bad money, than attend repeatedly before the magistrate, and then at the quarter sessions or assizes. A large proportion of those persons, who are known to be guilty of the minor offence, are in consequence not informed against; more than two-thirds of those apprehended are not committed for trial; and thus, in a vast majority of cases, the offender escapes, and by his impunity is himself encouraged, and encourages others, to persevere in the course.

86. It appears from the evidence of Mr. E. J. Powell, that the

parties engaged in uttering base coin are of the lowest grade. Many of them, but for this occupation, would, under the vagrant laws, be considered as rogues and vagabonds, having no visible means of subsistence.

87. We are aware that great facilities have of late years been afforded in the manufacture of counterfeit coin, by the improved system and more general knowledge of the art of forming plaster-moulds, and by the simple apparatus with which the coins are cast, and covered with electrotype silver, when compared with the cumbrous machinery of presses and dies.

88. With reference to the facts derived from the evidence of Mr. Blunt, the solicitor, of Mr. E. J. Powell, the second assistant solicitor, and of Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank of England, and to other information which we have obtained, we are of opinion,—

1. That both the solicitor and his assistants should be liberally remunerated for their services, but that no allowance exceeding the actual outlay should be made for travelling expenses, or for subsistence; and that no payment should be made to any officer of the Mint for giving evidence.

2. That whatever indulgence may, under existing circumstances, be continued to the present solicitor, with respect to the personal and active performance of his duties, future solicitors should be required to give their individual attention to every case brought before a magistrate, and their attendance in court on every important prosecution for felony.

3. That although the present first assistant, who has been 47 years in the service, may be allowed to confine his attention to trials in the metropolis, if two assistants are hereafter required, there should be no limitation as to the place of attendance, unless the chief officer of the Mint shall sanction the employment of a local agent; but that such an agent should be employed only under circumstances of peculiar necessity.

4. That the practice of paying counsel who do not attend the trial should in every case be discontinued.

5. That the solicitor should submit every case, after the offender has been examined before a magistrate, to the chief officer of the Mint, to receive his instructions with respect to the prosecution.

6. That considering the great importance of protecting the public, and particularly the poorer classes, from the extensive manufacture of base coin, we do not recommend any relaxation in the efforts of the solicitor of the Mint to detect and prosecute the parties engaged in the operation; but the facts above stated warrant the belief, that there would be a great diminution of expense, and a more effectual prevention of the offence of *uttering*, if the offenders could be punished by a summary conviction at the petty sessions, instead of being sent to be tried at the quarter sessions or assizes; for, although the severity of the punishment for a first or second offence might be thus diminished, the certainty of detection and of punishment would be much greater, and persons would be more effectually deterred from the commission of the minor offence, than under the present operation of the law.

89. Having been also instructed by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury, by the letter of their Lordship's Secretary, dated 28th of April, 1848. "To consider whether it would be advisable to make any change in the existing arrangements for the care of the standard weights and measures, or in those for ascertaining the conformity of the gold and silver plate with the prescribed standard, and to include any observations we may have to offer on these subjects in our present Report," we beg leave further to report as follows:—

90. We find, from the evidence given by the Right Hon. the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer before the select Committee of the House of Commons on Miscellaneous Expenditure, that the standard weights and measures are at present deposited in the Office of the Exchequer, in charge of a distinct department of that office, and that his Lordship has suggested the transfer of this deposit and charge to the Royal Mint as a measure of possible expediency.

91. The superintendent of this department in the Exchequer has furnished us with a detailed statement of his duties, from which it appears that they consist in comparing with the standards the weights and measures sent into the office to be verified; in

preparing and registering the indentures of verification; in receiving and accounting for the fees payable for the act of verification; in conducting the correspondence arising out of these duties; and in the safe custody of the standards of the troy weights used at the periodical trials of the pyx. It further appears that, although the business of the department is less onerous than had been anticipated, it is variable and uncertain with respect to the periods of its occurrence.

92. Although some of the Mint officers may, from the nature of their occupation, possess more than ordinary skill in the comparison of weights, their experience is almost exclusively confined to the smaller and more delicate transactions which concern the precious metals, and extends in no degree to the comparison of measures, either of length or of capacity, and would therefore be very partially available in the performance of the duties in question.

93. In point of situation also, the Mint offers no particular convenience for casual business of this nature.

94. The objection to the proposal which has the greatest force, however, is the risk attendant on throwing the Mint open to the transaction of any business besides that which is necessarily connected with its direct object—the fabrication and issue of coin. The access of strangers within its precincts can never be free from hazard; and any duties which might require attention at the same time with a pressure of the work of coinage must either be liable to be delayed, or must interfere with the proper functions of the establishment, and impair the constant vigilance indispensably necessary to its security.

95. Respecting the measures for ascertaining the conformity with the standard of gold and silver manufactured articles, we have taken the personal evidence of one of the wardens, of the clerk, and of the deputy warden of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, and have also obtained from the Deputy-Master of the Mint, and the Queen's Assay Master, a detailed statement of their proceedings in regard to the Birmingham and Sheffield "Diets," the whole of which is appended to this Report, and will be found to afford very clear and minute information on the subject.

96. From this it appears that the assaying of gold and silver plate, with a view to the prevention and detection of fraud, requires,

in addition to a thorough knowledge of the art of assaying, such a minute acquaintance with the process of manufacturing plate as can only be acquired in a regular apprenticeship to the gold and silversmiths' trade; that not only have all the assayers and workmen employed at Goldsmiths' Hall been working silversmiths, but the Company always includes among the members of its Court many men of high character and independence similarly qualified, who, being personally acquainted with the details of the manufacture, oversee and direct the proceedings of the Assay Department; that the site of their Hall is so peculiarly adapted to the convenience of the working silversmiths, who chiefly live in its vicinity, that this consideration decided the Company in retaining the present site when the Hall was rebuilt; that the removal of the Assay Office to the Royal Mint would therefore cause serious risk and embarrassment to the trade; and that the Company derives no revenue from the privilege which it exercises, the fee charged to the manufacturer being less than the full amount allowed by the law under which it is taken, and the surplus beyond the necessary and moderate expenses of the Assay Office being applied to those of the prosecution of offenders, which seems to have been very efficiently conducted.

97. In addition to these apparently conclusive reasons for not disturbing the present arrangement, as far as regards the Goldsmiths' Company in London, we find that the transfer of the Plate Assay Office to the Mint would be incompatible with the convenience and security of the proper work of the establishment, unless arrangements were made for separating it entirely from the other departments, which could not be effected without considerable expense.

98. The duty performed by the Mint officers, with reference to the Birmingham and Sheffield "Diets," is that of a pyx assay, analogous to the Exchequer trial of the pyx of coins, and is conducted under the express provisions of a local Act of Parliament, applying to those places, where the assaying and stamping of the manufactured articles appears to be carried on nearly in the same manner as by the Goldsmiths' Company in London. The manufacture of plate in other parts of the kingdom is of comparatively limited extent, and is subject only to local regulations, in which the Mint bears no part.

99. After full consideration of all the preceding circumstances, as well as of others of minor importance brought to notice in the evidence, we are of opinion that it would not be expedient to transfer to the Mint either the charge of the standard weights and measures, or of the duty of stamping gold and silver plate.

100. We, nevertheless, think that any kind of incidental duty, free from the objections to which both these are liable, might with great advantage, be assigned to the establishment, which, though unavoidably subject to alterations of great pressure and comparative want of occupation, must be kept in a state of constant efficiency for its maximum amount of employment. The duty imposed should, however, be only such as can, without inconvenience, be laid aside and resumed at pleasure, and such also as does not render necessary an indiscriminate admission of strangers within the walls of the Mint.

101. All which is humbly submitted for Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed)

R. L. SHIEL.

WILLIAM COTTON.

EDW. PINE COFFIN.

W. N. FORBES.

MISCELLANEA.

THE ROBBERY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, MAY 9.—NEW COURT.—TIMOLEON VLASTO, aged twenty-four, *described in the calendar as a labourer*, was indicted for stealing 266 coins, valued at £500, the property of the trustees of the British Museum.

The prisoner, a gentlemanly-looking man, is by birth a Greek, and of good family, and seemed but imperfectly acquainted with the English language. Upon the various indictments being read over, he pleaded "Guilty." There was also a further charge against him for stealing 71 coins, valued at £150, the property of Charles Richard Fox, in his dwelling-house. To this indictment the prisoner also pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. Clarkson, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, applied to the Court to defer passing sentence until the next day, when he (the learned counsel) would call witnesses to show his highly respectable position in society, and also that he had not possessed himself of the coins for the purpose of either selling or raising money on them; and, but that he (the learned counsel), thought the Court would ridicule the idea, he should say that the act was that of a monomaniac, and had arisen out of the prisoner's passion for collecting coins, there being in his possession a great number of other valuable coins besides those stolen, and which could be proved to be the prisoner's own property.

Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, said he had no opposition to offer to the application, and wished the Court to understand that the prosecution had been fairly got up. *It was the Court who felt at a loss how to proceed.* They had but one duty to perform; and although the prisoner was a young man of good family, he must be dealt with by the Court as all others were.

After some further conversation, the Common-Serjeant said that he should postpone passing sentence until a future day of the Session.

[We call the attention of our readers to the passages in italics, reserving for the present our own comments. Sentence has since been pronounced on this man; namely, transportation for seven years. Great interest, it is reported, will be made to procure a mitigation of his punishment.—Ed.]

THE WHADDON CHASE FIND.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, MAGISTRATES' CHAMBER, AYLESBURY.*

[Before J. T. Senior, Esq., and the Rev. C. E. Gray.]

GEORGE Tooley, of Aylesbury, watch-maker, remanded from Wednesday last, on a charge of having feloniously received 130 ancient gold coins, recently found in Whaddon Chase, knowing them to have been stolen, appeared this day to answer further to the charge, having, in the meantime, been out on bail.

Mr. Charles Appleyard, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Prendergast, the barrister, was present on behalf of Mr. Tooley.

Mr. D. P. King, coroner of the Winslow district, produced the inquisition taken by him as coroner, on the 24th of March, which found that Mr. S. Lowndes, as lord of the Manor of Whaddon, was the legal owner of treasure trove within the Chase of Whaddon. The document, which was read by Mr. Baynes, was signed by the coroner and the jury.

Mr. Appleyard, the solicitor, produced some of the coins, which had been sealed up in a small parcel by him after the examination.

Mr. Prendergast asked the coroner if those were produced before him?

Mr. King said, he believed they were; but of course could not swear to them.

Montague Samuel, assistant to Messrs. Spielman and Co., of Lombard-street, London, was then sworn, and his previous deposition read over.

By Mr. Prendergast.—Speaking with a dealer's eye, those are coins of just the same character.

The witness's further evidence having been read to the end, he produced, in reply to a question of Mr. Appleyard, a memorandum on paper (a receipt), which Mr. Prendergast having examined, pronounced to be a scheme, by the wording, to avoid the stamp-duties, and therefore apprehended that document would not be taken at all.

* We derive the following from a report in the *Bucks' Herald*. The particulars will amuse our readers, while the sophistry of the learned counsel for the defendant will shew the uninitiated how the law may sometimes be handled for the protection of the offender. In making this remark, we by no means attempt to deny that the law relating to Treasure Trove calls for revision. All we maintain is, that as a part of the law of the land, the ignorant should be taught to respect it. A report of a case of this kind will be found in the *Numismatic Journal*, Vol. II., p. 248.

By Mr. Baynes.—I saw Mr. Tooley write that name (G. Egeleston) at the bottom.

By Mr. Prendergast.—He (Mr. Tooley) told me he lived at Aylesbury.

By Mr. Appleyard.—I produce those two pieces of gold (doing so); they were cut off one of the coins sold by Mr. Tooley. Mr. Spielman has sold the remainder of the coin.

By Mr. Prendergast.—I cut off those pieces myself before I had it assayed. Did not assay it myself. I took it to Mr. Richards, an assayer. It is half gold, about a quarter silver, and two ounces out of the twelve are copper. I know that by the assayer only. If I took it into my hand and looked at it, I should believe it to be partly copper. It is not pure gold. We have coins of all sorts and of all countries brought to us, and we buy them and sell them. Do not think them stolen, because they are coins.

By Mr. Appleyard (handing a coin).—Should say that is partly copper—it is not pure gold. I should not know whether it is partly silver or partly copper. All I should know is, that it is not all gold.

By Mr. Prendergast.—By copper we understand alloy. I spoke of the proportion by the assayer's report. I cannot tell of my own judgment whether it is copper or silver—I only know that it is not pure gold—because it looks a different colour—it is more yellow; it looks lighter (in colour) than pure gold. If it were pure gold it would be a darker colour; it would weigh heavier, and have different other appearances. I can tell there is gold in it by trying it with nitric-acid.

Mr. Selby Lowndes sworn.

Mr. Baynes read the previous deposition, by which it appeared that Mr. Lowndes had received 350 of the coins, which had been found at Whaddon. Mr. Prendergast congratulated Mr. Lowndes on the honesty of his tenantry, which had put him in possession of so many of them.

In reply to a question, Mr. Lowndes said he had paid nothing yet for getting them. This witness was not further examined.

Mr. J. L. Fletcher, sworn, examined by Mr. Appleyard.—I was present when some of these coins were found, in Whaddon Chase, in the occupation of Grange, in Little Horwood parish. I found a few of the coins myself—perhaps ten. Saw some found by other persons. I was there the whole of Monday morning, after they were discovered on the Wednesday. I saw about 100 found by others. Those I found myself, I took to the Hall, where I was staying, and gave them to Mr. Lowndes in the evening. All that were found by Mr. Lowndes' men, I believe went to him.

By Mr. Prendergast.—They were his people ploughing the field when they were first found. The coins were in the dirt.

All that were found which I saw, were dug out by tools. They broke the ground to pieces with a spade. I did not see any found without digging for. The coins were picked up singly, within a space of ground of about two yards square.

J. Shephard, sworn, examined by Mr. Appleyard.—I am in the service of Mr. Lowndes. I was directed by him to go and search for these coins. I did search the ground. I may have picked up fifty myself. I saw coins found at the time. About 200 were handed to me. Monday, the 5th of March, was the first day I was there. I was there from that Monday to the following Saturday week every day. The coins I spoke of were found during that period. I gave the coins to Mrs. Lowndes.

By Mr. Prendergast.—It is a clay soil. One coin was found, and then sometime after another was found. I have upon two or three occasions, known as many as two or three found together, and I have seen upon one occasion half a dozen picked up within half an inch of each other. When you pulled down the soil, you could see the whole six of them at once. That was in one instance. I took possession of them.

By Mr. Appleyard (handing some coins).—I believe those are similar coins to those which I picked up.

Police Sergeant Cornaby, sworn. (The witness's previous deposition was read).

Examined by Mr. Prendergast.—I received information from Mr. Baynes, and directions to make inquiries. I don't know what day that was. I went on the same day.

By Mr. Appleyard.—That was the first time I went to Mr. Tooley. After that I was desired to find, if possible, a person of the name of Egleston in this town. I think that is about three weeks or a month back, on a Monday. It was about a week after I had first been to Mr. Tooley.

Mr. Charles Appleyard sworn. (This witness's former deposition was likewise read).

By Mr. Prendergast.—I produce the coins which I sealed up after the last examination was concluded. They were taken away by me, and have been in my possession ever since. The seal was broken by the magistrates just now. That bit (of a coin) was produced separately by Mr. Spielman's assistant.

Mr. Appleyard.—I have no further evidence to offer to day.

Mr. Prendergast.—Do you conclude your case?

Mr. Appleyard.—I shall apply for a remand, as I have just now, in court, received a letter speaking of further evidence which I could not get at before. It came to me quite by accident. It must be a lengthened remand.

Mr. Prendergast.—It must be for the magistrates first of all to be satisfied whether there is any ground at all for the charge.

(Looking at the letter handed him by Mr. Appleyard) It is about his disposing of further coins at Birmingham, I see (reading several passages to that effect). Mr. Tooley deals in old coins as you know very well.

Mr. Appleyard.—I don't know that.

Mr. Prendergast.—I do not exactly know you see, at present, how you shape your case. What is the charge made?

Mr. Appleyard.—We have made our charge.

Mr. Prendergast.—Well, what is it? What do you conceive it to be.

Mr. Baynes read the information.

Mr. Prendergast then addressed the magistrates for the defence, designating the evidence to support such a charge as that, as nonsense. Mr. Lowndes had been fortunate enough to find on his grounds some gold coins, and fortunate enough to persuade a jury of his own tenants that he had a right to them. He had been fortunate enough to get 350 of these gold coins, fortunate because when his ancestor bought that land, he did not know he had those 350 gold coins upon it. He (Mr. Prendergast), should have thought they had belonged to the people who found them—however, Mr. Lowndes had them. Those he had got and those he might keep—that was, if the finders brought no action against him. Well, Mr. Tooley, of Aylesbury, had some gold coins. They were very like those of Mr. Lowndes. A jury had vested all the coins that were found in Mr. Lowndes, but were those coins a portion of the coins found on his property? No one ever pretended that they were. The only circumstance which got Mr. Tooley into the difficulty was, that he went to London, and was foolish enough to give the name of "Egeleston," instead of his own. Mr. Prendergast then endeavoured to prove from Blackstone, that, as hiding a treasure in the earth gave the property to the king, but that if it were simply abandoned, the property was given to the finder, the coins did not belong to Mr. Lowndes until after the verdict of the jury at the inquisition held before the coroner, which decided that the coins were the property of the lord of the Manor. Any one who had stolen them, *after* the verdict of the jury had given that right to him, said the learned counsel, there was no doubt would have taken a portion of Mr. Lowndes's property: and all the evidence showed that all the property found on that spot was given to Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Prendergast referred to the difficulty which existed in all parts of the country to extinguish the inveterate notion that all things found in the earth must belong to the finder. Where property was found in that manner, it was almost impossible to secure it. The coins in question could not be told, on merely looking at them, to have been picked up in Whaddon Chase. Cunobelin was a British King,

and his coins might be found in one part of his kingdom as well as in another. They were not peculiarly the growth of Whaddon Chase. The Magistrates would therefore inquire, first, in whom was that property vested which Mr. Tooley was selling, and if they found that the jury had not passed that property as the property of Mr. Lowndes, the charge had not been made out. That property had not come before the jury in any way, and therefore did not vest in Mr. Lowndes. There was another point — property that was not found put altogether as if hidden in the ground, did not really vest in the Lord of the Manor, and therefore the verdict of the Jury would not vest it in the Lord of the Manor. Now, some of those coins were found together; but most of them were found separated. If the property were not put there it would not pass to the Lord of the Manor. It had been shown that the coins were found singly, and only in one instance were six or seven found together. The question was, whether the property of those coins sold by Mr. Tooley in London vested in the Lord of the Manor of Whaddon. In regard to him, there was no proof whatever that they were ever found in Whaddon Chase at all — they might have been found in any other country in England, quite as well as in Whaddon Chase — they were quite as likely to be found in one part of the island as in another. He saw that Blackstone stated, that concealing treasure trove was an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment; however the charge was made against Mr. Tooley was the only one that he had to meet there. That was a charge of concealing stolen goods, and the goods were not proved to have been Mr. Lowndes' property in any way — therefore, no felony had been committed. The fact of Mr. Tooley having given a wrong name would have been important, if the offence had been committed; if the property had been proved to have been stolen; but as they could not affirm it was stolen property before it had been proved that it was so stolen, the misconduct of giving a false name was immaterial under the circumstances.

At the conclusion of Mr. Prendergast's ingenious address, the magistrates retired to consult together for about a quarter of an hour. On their return —

Mr. Senior said, that it appeared to the bench that the ownership of the coins had not been satisfactorily made out. As Mr. Tooley lived in the town, should anything occur to render such a course necessary, he could easily be got at. In the meantime the case was dismissed.

V.

ON THE HALF-CROWNS OF CHARLES I., OF
UNCERTAIN MINTS.

(Read before the Numismatic Society, November 23rd, 1848.)

IT is well known that among the numerous varieties of Half-crowns struck by King Charles I., there are many of which the places of mintage have not been satisfactorily determined. Those struck at the mint in the Tower of London are easily recognised, from the general style of work, as well as from the mint-marks, and the dress of the king; which fix their date, for the most part, to a period anterior to the rupture between Charles and his Parliament. Other specimens are in like manner readily assignable to mints established in different provincial towns, in some instances, as Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Oxford, and York, because they bear the first letters of the name of the place of mintage; in others, because they have for mint-marks the well-known symbols or arms of towns at which mints were temporarily established, as at Aberystwith and Worcester. But in addition to all these varieties, there remain a large number, the origin of which it is exceedingly difficult to identify, and to which it is not easy even to assign a locality on any plausible grounds. Some of these pieces bear a letter under the figure of the king, which in one instance is repeated on the reverse, and which may reasonably be concluded to be the initial of the place of mintage. Specimens exist which respectively bear the letters A, B, and W; but nothing better than conjecture has yet been furnished for identifying the localities intended to be designated by these letters.

In numerous other cases, even this slight clue to the history of these pieces fails; and the only means of forming

a conjecture as to their origin, must be derived from a comparison of a large number of varieties, and from the mint-marks, dates, accessory symbols, and style of work to be found upon them.

Two remarkable, though not unpublished specimens of this kind are laid upon your table this evening, which, considered in connection with other varieties, may perhaps furnish some approximation to the locality of their origin. One is a half-crown from the cabinet of Mr. Cuff, which has been engraved in Mr. Hawkins' Plates, No. 502. It bears the letters SA: under the figure of the king. The other is from my own collection, the type No. 503 of Hawkins. The reverses of the two coins are different, but the obverses are in all respects similar, except that on my coin, in place of the letters SA, there is a large ball under the horse. The latter symbol has hitherto been unexplained; but on a comparison of the two coins, it appears that the obverses are both from the same die, and that the ball has been produced merely by the effacing of those letters from the die. On a close examination of the coin, the point of the horizontal stroke at the bottom of the right side of the A, may be seen protruding from the ball, which has not been quite large enough completely to obliterate the letter, and the two dots which follow the SA on the one coin, may also be discerned on the other. In the Museum collection, there is a specimen of this coin, on which the dots are much more perceptible than on my specimen, though it is in other respects much inferior. I can offer no better conjecture as to the motive for a mutilated or cancelled die being thus brought into use, than that the letters had been obliterated with a view to the die being altered to serve for another local mint, and that on a sudden emergency, pieces were stamped from it in its damaged state. But at all events,

we may dismiss the notion that the ball is to be considered as a symbol of any distinct place of mintage.

In the Museum collection there is a specimen of the half-crown with SA, the obverse of which appears to be from the same die as Mr. Cuff's specimen, though, as it is clipped down to the inner circle, and what remains of it is not in very good condition, it is not easy to decide upon this point with certainty. The reverse is undoubtedly different. The Museum also possesses another half-crown, the reverse of which is from the same die as Mr. Cuff's, but with a different obverse, resembling the class of half-crowns of which some have the letter W under the horse, with a square-topped shield on the reverse, and others have an oval shield with a garniture something like drapery.

A consideration of these varieties of type in connection with each other, will perhaps afford an approximation to their localities of origin. With the evidence of the coins struck at Bristol, Oxford, Exeter, York, and Chester before us, it is scarcely possible to suppose but that the letters SA, indicate the place at which the coin which bears them was struck; and it is difficult to appropriate it to any other place than Salisbury, though in this case we get no corroboration from the mint-marks or symbols on the coin, which are a *lis* on the obverse, and a helmet on the reverse.

Shrewsbury (*Salopia*), is the only other place to which this coin could well be attributed. The king was at Shrewsbury in September, 1642, and Rushworth states that he established a mint there. No coins have yet been discovered, which can with any certainty be assigned to this mint; but admitting the fact to be so, the probability is that they would have been struck by persons from the mint of Aberystwith, which about that time was transferred to Oxford; and that they would have borne a resemblance to

the known coins of one or other of those mints. It is indeed improbable that any of the coins of rude work and uncertain type were struck at so early a date.

In confirmation of this theory, I may adduce a shilling of Charles I, formerly in my possession, but now in the British Museum, the obverse of which is very like that of the Aberystwith shillings; but the reverse is of the declaration type, and dated 1642. It forms a link between the pieces of the usual Aberystwith type and the earliest of those which bear the Oxford or declaration type.

In September 1644, the king proceeded from Plymouth with the intention of marching upon London, and on the 14th of October reached Salisbury. On his arrival there, he altered his plans, and instead of going forward to London, he turned off towards Oxford, and then proceeded to Wallingsford. It is stated that throughout this march he was in great straits for money, and it seems most probable that during its course the different varieties above mentioned were struck. That they were struck in or near 1644 is undenialble, because the British Museum possesses a specimen of the type having W under the horse, with the reverse of the declaration type, and the date 1644.

If therefore we connect the various types in the following order, I think it may be inferred with something approaching to certainty, that tradition is correct in assigning the whole of them to the west of England.

1. Mr. Cuff's coin with SA.—rude imitation of lion's skin garniture to shield. (Hawkins, No. 502.)

That with ball instead of SA.—on this is a rude imitation of lion's paws in the garniture of the shield. (Hawkins, No. 503.)

On these coins the tail of the horse is brought back between the hind legs.

2. The Museum coin with the same *reverse* as Mr. Cuff's: but the *obverse* like that of those half-crowns with W, which have on *reverse* a square-topped shield, without any indication of lion's skin (i. e. *Obv.* Hawkins, No. 501; *Rev.* No. 502).
3. Coins which have the *obverse* like the last, but the *reverse* with an oval shield, and garniture something like drapery, (i. e. *Obv.* Hawkins, No. 501; *Rev.* No. 500.)
4. Coins with *reverse* like the last, but with a different figure of the king, which appears to have been copied from the Bristol half-crowns, or from the earlier 1643 half-crowns of the declaration type. (Hawkins, No. 500.)
5. The coins with *Obv.* like that of class 2, with the addition of W under the horse. *Rev.* a shield with square top, and no lion's skin. (Hawkins, No. 501.)
6. A coin with *obverse* as the last, but *reverse* of declaration type, dated 1644.
7. Besides the above, there is an intermediate type (Hawkins, No. 506), on which the horse resembles that on classes 2 and 3, but he stands upon a line, the exergue below which is filled up by slanting lines. The shield on the *reverse* is like that on the half-crown with the ball. The legend of the *reverse* is FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA, as on the gold coins of Charles I.

The arrangement of types which I have thus made, is not intended as their chronological order. On the contrary, I consider it most probable that No. 4 is the earliest in point of date; but it is suggested as furnishing a chain of connection by which a large class of coins, which it seems impossible to separate by any wide interval of time or place, may be proved to have originated in the west of England; and it would embrace all the varieties from No. 5, to No. 20, in Mr. Hawkins' list of half-crowns of uncertain mintage (with the exception of Nos. 14 and 15, which seem of different family), together with some others acquired by the Museum since the publication of his work.

It is possible that after the die of the half-crown with SA: had been altered by the obliteration of the letters, with a

view (as I suppose), to its being adapted for a coinage at some other place between Salisbury and London, it became useless in consequence of the king's change of plan in proceeding to Oxford, where there was already a mint in operation.

I would also suggest that the half-crowns with W under the horse, may have been struck at Wallingford, where the king went soon after his return to Oxford. The obverse of that type being found in company with a declaration type reverse bearing the date 1644, it is fair to presume that the respective localities of the two coins could not be far apart.

J. B. BERGNE.

VI.

UNPUBLISHED EXETER HALF-CROWNS OF
CHARLES I.

(Read before the Numismatic Society, February 22nd, 1849.)

THERE is a very beautiful and rare half-crown of Charles I. well known to collectors of English coins, on which the king appears mounted on horseback, with his face turned nearly to the front, holding a truncheon in his right hand, the horse curveting amidst a heap of arms. The date 1642 occurs on the reverse, in a small compartment at the bottom of the shield of arms. Mint mark a rose, of the peculiar form seen only on the coins of the Exeter mint, from which circumstance this half-crown has been generally attributed to the mint of that city, and is so appropriated by Ruding and Hawkins.

It has, however, not unfrequently been doubted whether the coin in question, notwithstanding the identity of mint-mark with the acknowledged Exeter coins, really proceeded from that mint, for the following reasons. It entirely differs in workmanship from the coins which are certainly known

to be of the Exeter mint: it is of peculiarly neat execution, and appears to have been in all cases well spread and struck up, points in which the acknowledged Exeter coins are singularly deficient; and above all, the date is earlier by two years than the first date which appears on the coins known to have been struck at Exeter. Several of the varieties of those coins are not dated at all, but such of them as are, bear the dates of 1644 and 1645.

Whatever doubt may have existed as to the appropriation of this coin, is now removed by two specimens in the British Museum. The obverse of each of these is similar to that of the coin above described. They differ in reverse both from it, and from each other; but the respective reverses are identical with the reverses of two well known varieties of the half-crowns which are indubitably of Exeter mintage.

No. 1. *Obv.*—as above.

Rev.—Oval shield garnished like that on the crowns of the Tower mint with bell, crown, and anchor mint-marks. Mint-mark, a rose. At the end of the legend the date 1644. (See Hawkins' plates, No. 489, and No. 6 of his list of Exeter half-crowns, page 173.)

No. 2. *Obv.*—as above.

Rev.—similar to No. 1, but mint-mark Castle instead of Rose, and date 1645. (Ruding, plate 25, No. 5. No. 8 of Hawkins' list of Exeter half-crowns.)

Both these varieties of the truncheon half-crown (as it is called) are unpublished, and probably unique. The first was purchased by the British Museum from the Thomas Collection, lot 714. Mr. Thomas obtained it at the sale of an anonymous collection at Sotheby's, in 1820. The other formed part of a cabinet of coins presented to the Museum a year or two back by the Earl of Ellesmere. That collection contained, besides this coin, some ten or a dozen pieces

of much curiosity and interest, of which the Museum did not possess examples; but the great bulk were mere duplicates and triplicates of coins already in the Museum cabinets, though in many instances of rarity and value. As there seems no possible utility in one establishment hoarding up several identical copies either of a medal or a book, the Museum would, I think, have done well to decline the acceptance of these superfluous pieces, unless it be the intention of the Trustees hereafter to form public cabinets elsewhere.

J. B. BERGNE.

VII.

DISCOVERY OF COINS OF CONSTANTINE, ETC.,
OF THE LONDON MINT.

IN the year 1818 or 1819, a labourer, in ploughing a field in the immediate neighbourhood of Marlborough-forest, in Wiltshire, turned up a quantity (about 300) of small brass Roman coins, which had been enclosed in an earthen vessel. I believe the great bulk of the lot was soon disposed of to various individuals, each of whom, of course, as he applied had his pick. A few weeks after the occurrence, I procured from the man the whole of the coins which he had then remaining, in number 21.

They are in very good preservation, and become the more interesting, from the fact, that apparently, the majority of them must have been the issue of the London mint.

Of the 21 which I obtained, and which I now present for the inspection of the Society, 12 have PLON in exergue, 5 PLN, 1 PLC, 1 PLCC, 1 STR, 1 STRE. They are of Constantine the Great, Crispus, and Constantine, Jun. It is much to be regretted that an examination of the whole by a competent person did not take place, it being extremely likely that nearly all of them were struck in London,

considering that the small number last in the man's possession, contained so large a proportion with PLON and PLN in exergue.

Coins of this period are daily discovered in this country, and often in large quantities; but I do not know of any find on record where the London mint mark bears so large a proportion to the whole; indeed, it is well known that coins of this description are scarce, and it rarely happens that more than two or three are to be found in any discovery.

The following are the different types:—

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

No. 1. *Obr.*—Laureated head to left, CONSTANTINVS, AVG.
Rev.—Victory with trophy and palm branch, trampling on an enemy. SARMATIA, DEVICTA. Exergue, PLON.

No. 2. *Obr.*—Laureated head to right; bust in armour, right hand supporting a sceptre surmounted with an eagle. CONSTANTINVS, AVG.
Rev.—Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX. upon which rests a globe; above, three stars. In field, P. A BEATA, TRANQVILLITAS. Exergue, PLON.

No. 3. *Obr.*—Laureated head to left; bust in armour. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev.—Same as last. Exergue PLC. In field C. R.

No. 4. *Obr.*—Galeated head to right, with hasta over right shoulder, bust in armour. IMP. CONSTANTINVS, AVG.
Rev.—Two victories supporting a shield, inscribed VOT. P. R., which rests upon an altar. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Exergue, PLN.

No. 5. *Obr.*—Galeated head to left. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG.
Rev.—Same as last.

No. 6. *Obr.* and *Rev.*—Same as last, but with exergue STR.

No. 7. *Obr.*—Laureated head to left. CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Rev.—Gate of camp; above, star. PROVIDENTIAE, AVGG. Exergue STRE.

CRISPUS.

No. 1. *Obr.*—Laureated head to left. IVL. CRISPVS NOB. C.
Rev.—VOT. X. in wreath. CAESARVM NOSTRO-RVM. Exergue, PLONC.

No. 2. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—Similar; but exergue, PLCC.

No. 3. *Obv.*—Laureated head to left; bust in paludamentum.
FL. IVL. CRISPVS NOB. CAES.

Rev.—Gate of camp; above, star. PROVIDENTIAE
CAES. Exergue, PLON.

No. 4. *Obv.*—Laureated head to left; bust in armour, with shield
and spear. CRISPVS NOBIL. C.

Rev.—Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX. upon which rests a
globe; above, three stars. BEAT. TRANQLI-
TAS (sic). Exergue, PLON.

No. 5. *Obv.*—Galeated head to left; bust in armour. CRISPVS
NOBIL. C.

Rev.—Two captives sitting on the ground, back to back;
between them, Labarum, inscribed VOT. XX.
VIRTVS EXERCIT. Exergue, PLN.

No. 6. *Obv.*—Laureated head to left; bust in Paludamentum.
CRISPVS NOB. CAES.

Rev.—Two victories supporting a shield, inscribed VOT.
P. R. which is resting on an altar. VICTORIAE
LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Exergue, PLN.
This coin appears not to be in Banduri.

CONSTANTINE, JUN.

No. 1. *Obv.*—Galeated head to right; bust in armour. CON-
STANTINVS IV. AVG.

Rev.—Altar, inscribed VOTIS XX, upon which rests a
globe; above, three stars. BEAT. TRANQLI-
TAS (sic). Exergue, PLON. There are five of
this type.

No. 2. *Obv.*—Radiated head to right; bust in armour. CON-
STANTINVS IV. AVG.

Rev.—Same as the last, but with F. B. in the field.
There are two of this type.

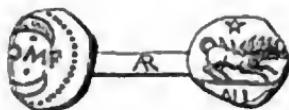
No. 3. *Obv.*—Radiated head to right; bust in armour. CON-
STANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.

Rev.—Two captives sitting on the ground back to back;
between them, Labarum, inscribed VOT. XX.
Exergue, PLN.

HENRY L. TOVEY.

Bermondsey Street,
Southwark, May, 1849.

VIII.

UNPUBLISHED ANCIENT BRITISH COIN, FOUND ON
FARLEY HEATH.

AMONG the various Roman and British Coins, kindly submitted to our inspection by Mr. Tupper, is one in silver, represented above, weighing 15*lb* grains.

Two circumstances render this coin of great interest to the English Antiquary, although it is neither well struck, nor well preserved; namely, its place of finding, and its type, which is altogether new. There are traces of letters below the animal or monster, on the reverse, while the obverse has the perpetual [C]OMF between two crescents. All we can do is to place this curious piece on record, and wait the chance of future findings. Mr. Tupper informs us that a paved road is now formed across that part of Farley-heath, where most of the relics have been discovered.

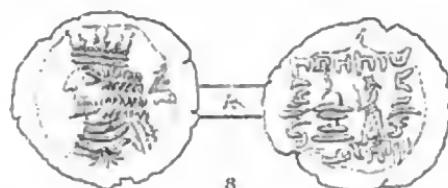
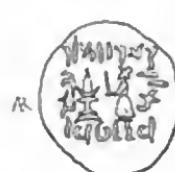
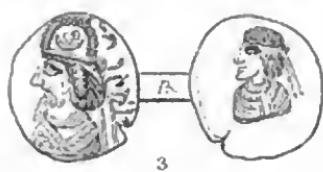
ED.

IX.

ON THE ORIENTAL LEGENDS ON CERTAIN IMPERIAL ARSACIDAN AND PARTHO-PERSIAN COINS. By EDWARD THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

OF the many essays, disquisitions, memoirs, etc. hitherto published relating to Parthian coins, I am not aware that any single one has successfully extended to the elucidation of the legends expressed in local characters, to be found on some of the varieties of the imperial and certain subordinate suites of provincial pieces issued during the epoch of the Arsacidan dominancy in Persia ; and although, at the present moment, the paucity and imperfection of the accessible numismatic materials in the one case, and the indistinct expression of the inscriptions on the coins, together with the nearly complete absence of the requisite collateral historical illustration in the other, may in a measure limit any very perceptible advance ; yet the general exposition of the available sources of knowledge necessarily comprised in any systematic approach to the subject, cannot fail to prove serviceable to those who may hereafter acquire more numerous and perfect specimens of these classes of medals, and at the same time desire to pursue the investigation.

The progress of the study of the first of the two branches of archaeology, to which it is proposed to direct attention, is associated with the names of many eminent men ; though the success attending their labours in this direction can scarcely be said to have been commensurate with many of their discoveries in other departments of antiquarian





research. Dr. Swinton, of Oxford,¹ seems to have been the earliest who has attempted to interpret any of the native legends on the coins of the Arsacidae. Shortly afterwards, Pellerin, apparently unaware of any previous publication of this nature, engraved an unusually perfect piece of this class;² he, however, avoided any endeavour at decyphering, and satisfied himself with a comparison of the more obvious literal similitudes and typical affinities. De Sacy, who, as will presently be shown, is to this day our best and almost sole instructor in ancient Persian alphabets, in noticing Dr. Swinton's proposed readings, showed fully sufficient cause why they should be unconditionally rejected; at the same time, he confessed himself not only incapable of supplying more satisfactory interpretations, but acknowledged his inability to explain the purport of the inscriptions on several specimens of the same coinage which he had an opportunity of examining in the Royal Library at Paris.³ In 1801, Sir Wm. Ouseley followed, taking up as his groundwork Pellerin's engraving, and testing its legend by the alphabet furnished by De Sacy's reading of the inscriptions at Naksh-i-Rustam: as a result, he arrived at an explication in which twelve letters out of the entire nineteen are erroneously rendered.⁴ To these succeeded Mionnet, who, in undertaking his comprehensive work, felt himself necessitated to notice a few examples of this description of money, but was contented with reproducing—with but faint success—mere facsimiles of the legends, without attempting

¹ Philosophical Trans., vol. xlix. p. 593; pl. xviii. *Read the 8th April, 1756.*

² Pellerin, *3me supplément* (1767); pl. i. fig. 13, p. 32.

³ De Sacy, " *Mémoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse*," pp. 136, 202, etc.

⁴ Ouseley " *Observations on some Medals and Gems*," etc. *London*, 1801.

to divine the true forms or values of the letters in which they were couched, or in any way citing or criticising the definitions of previous inquirers.⁵

The subject of the appropriation of the Partho-Persian coins may be said to be as yet untouched: no single word, nor any two consecutive letters, having hitherto been identified on their surfaces,— the total contributions to the illustration of the inquiry consisting of a single engraving in Millingen,⁶ and a few facsimiles in Pl. xv. *Ariana Antiqua*.⁷ Millingen naturally adventured but few remarks; and Professor Wilson, from whom more was expected, though clearly anxious to elucidate the Palæographic questions involved in the decyphering of the superscriptions on the specimens he quoted, was obliged to confine his remarks to open generalities in reflecting upon the probable origin and affinities of the characters employed.

It is scarcely a justifiable reproach against the majority of these Numismatists, that they did not desert the fertile fields of research within their reach, to reclaim so comparatively barren a waste as that I now essay to cultivate; but had they so willed it, the opportunity was not denied them, inasmuch as De Sacy's "*Mémoire sur les Inscriptions de Nakschi-Roustan*"⁸ still forms almost the only

⁵ Mionnet, vol. v. p. 686; pl. xxix. figs. 1, 2, 3.

⁶ Millingen's *Sylloge* (London, 1838), p. 84; pl. iv. fig. 3.

⁷ *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 381; pl. xv. figs. 2, 3, etc.

⁸ Read before the Académie des Inscriptions in A. D. 1787, and published with other papers in 1793, under the title of *Mémoires sur diverses Antiquités de la Perse*. *Paris*. See p. 72, *et seq.*

De Sacy, *suprā cit.*, quotes Chardin, Niebuhr, Lebrun, etc. etc. Remarks or Engravings, more or less bearing on the particular subject, are to be found in Ker Porter. *London*, 1821. Malcolm's *Persia*. *Lond.* Rich. *Babylon*, etc.

To those who would follow up this subject, the subjoined classification of the Pehlvi Inscriptions of the Sassanidæ may prove useful:—

groundwork upon which any examination of the subject must be based. It is true we are now in possession of much more trustworthy materials (in absolute casts of certain nearly parallel inscriptions) than were available to the gifted Frenchman, who had to rely solely upon faulty copies made by hands unversed in the correct formation of the letters, and taken under circumstances otherwise sufficiently disadvantageous. With this exception, and a few casual remarks by Major Rawlinson⁹ on the compa-

ARTAXERXES I. *Ardeshr Bábek*, 223, A.D.

a. Bilingual Pehlvi Incription, with Greek translation, explanatory of the sculpture at Naksh-i-Rustam (De Saey, Mémoires sur Div. Ant. de la Perse, p. 62, etc.; pl. xxii. Ker Porter, 548). *Subject*: Artaxerxes receiving the *cydaris* or ancient diadem (K.P. p. 555) from Ormazd after the defeat and death of Ardeván (De Saey's identification of the figure to the right as Ormazd is proved by the now legible Sassanian Pehlvi).

SAPOR I. *Shápür, son of Ardeshr*. 240, A.D.

a. Bilingual Pehlvi Incription, with Greek translation, identifying the chief figure in the sculpture (Ker Porter. pl. xxviii. p. 572) at Naksh-i-Rajab, as Sapor I. See De Saey, Mémoires, p. 1, etc. and Riel's Babylon and Persepolis, London, 1839, pl. xii.

b. The two Pehlvi Tablets in the cave at Haji-abad, near Naksh-i-Rustam (the record of which is yet to be translated), referring to Sapor, the son of Ardeshir (Ker Porter, pl. xv. p. 513).

SAPOR II. *Shápür, son of Hormuz; grandson of Narses*. 310, A.D.

a. Sassanian Pehlvi Incription near Kermanshah (Ker Porter, *Tackt-i-Bostán*, vol. ii. pl. lxviii, p. 188. Maleolm's Persia, *Ták-i-Boostán*, vol. i. pl. 3 facing page 258. The contents of the writing merely serve to identify one of the sculptured figures.

SAPOR III. *Shápür, son of Shápür; grandson of Hormuz*. 384, A.D.

a. Sassanian Pehlvi fellow tablet to the last, and in its turn illustrating the identification of the second figure. See De Saey, p. 211, *et seq.* Mémoires. Also, Second Mémoire on these Inscriptions, read before the Historical Class of the "Institut" in 1809. Printed in tom. ii. p. 162, *et suivantes*. M. Boré, Journal Asiatique, June, 1841; and M. Louis Dubeux, *ibidem*, an. 1843.

⁹ See his Memoir on Persian Cuneiform Inscriptions (1846), vol. x. Jour. R. Asiatie Soc. pp. 118 *et seq.*

rative Palæography of this (by him named *Parthian*) alphabet, we have, as far as the world at large is yet informed, in nowise advanced in the knowledge of the family and structure of the language itself, or any ascertainment of the chief seat or boundaries of its use.

Before proceeding to notice the legends on the coins, it will be necessary to define the several characters composing the contemporary lapidary alphabet, whereby alone the values of their correspondent numismatic equivalents will have to be determined. In putting forth this literal series, I do not propose to enter into any detailed verification of the powers of the different characters founded upon a philological comparison of the words in which they occur; I have neither the knowledge, the time, nor the inclination necessary to this end; I refer explicitly to my means of information; and such identifications as I am satisfied with, I adopt without further comment. My notes of interrogation—sufficiently frequent—will show where I have reason to doubt; and, as a corrective to my errors, I believe I may hold out a prospect of an early determination of the true powers of the few doubtful Pehlvi Lapidary Letters from the pen of the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society.¹⁰

Of the entire alphabet of nineteen letters, up to this

¹⁰ In acknowledging my obligations to Mr. Norris, it is difficult for me to define their exact limit; I am not aware of having directly derived the identification of any separate letter from him; and, indeed, Mr. N. *hesitates* in admitting some of my conjectural assignments. To him, however, I am indebted for my first knowledge of the existence of the Plaster Casts of the Inscriptions at Hājī-ābād, without which I should not have trusted the accuracy of a single form; and although I have throughout preferred working independently from original materials, yet I have only to mention the unreserved conversations we have held on these subjects, to show the necessary advantage I must have derived from his varied learning and critical acumen.

time distinguished in the Hái-ábád Tablet, thirteen¹¹—if they were not correctly determined as to the details of their outline—were so sufficiently assigned to their correct places in the orthography of the Legends on the Sculptures of Naksh-i-Rustam and Naksh-i-Rajab, that their reliable correspondents were readily detected in the inscription—the facsimile of which we are able to refer to—at Hái-ábád, and which proves to be nearly identical with the former, in its opening terms and laudatory prefixes. Most material aid in the verification of the powers of several of the remaining letters was also afforded by De Sacy's more complete decyphering of the Second, or usually termed Sassanian-Pelhví counterpart of the Naksh-i-Rajab Inscription, which, although in a distinct language, possesses many words in addition to the proper names, nearly identical with those occurring in its associate writing. As a parallel transcript or translation in this tongue expressed in its proper character, also forms the Second Tablet in the Bilingual

¹¹ The following Hebrew equivalents taken from De Sacy's plate (No. i.), will show the letters he identified, and though there are instances of misapplication of letters, correctly rendered in other places, such as taking I's for R's etc., as in (אָרָאָן) *Airan*, instead of (אָרָאָן) *Arian*, etc., these were however due to the imperfection of his materials rather than to any failure of identification.

1. ש a. 2. ד d. 3. ח h. 4. ז z. 5. י i. 6. כ k. 7. ל l. 8. מ m.
9. נ n. 10. פ p. 11. ר r. 12. ש sh. 13. ת t.

His ס in *Mazdán*, is a mistake, the two perpendicular lines in his copy being in fact incorrect drawings of י, the true reading is *Mazdán*, or *Mazdeán*. So in the Sassanian, I have some doubts whether the corresponding word should not be read مَزْدَيْسْنَ and not مَزْدَيْنَ and that the proper value of the letter ל should therefore be defined by מ in lieu of ס. I, however, merely suggest this possibility, as I have not yet had time to examine the subject sufficiently to authorise the expression of any decided opinion.

Monumental Record at Hājī-ābād, a valuable test is herein furnished towards the discrimination of the true phonetic power of the undetermined characters, though in this instance we are debarred the superior help contributed by the Greek translations uniformly appended to the other Pehlvi Inscriptions, which are here wholly wanting; so that the longest, and to us the most accessible, of these Bilingual Pehlvi Inscriptions is comparatively deprived of any extraneous elucidation, and the decyphermen left dependent upon its own double record in two as yet unidentified languages.

With these means at command, there is but little difficulty in discriminating the ordinary letters in at all frequent use, that M. de Sacy's less perfect data previously permitted to escape recognition.

Of these I cite without any hesitation **▷ = ڏ** B¹² and **ڏ = ۾ W**, the identification of **▷** with **۾** (Persian **ک**) may require a few words of justification. My original hint for the assignment of the value of this letter is derived from a nearly correct reading, but a very dubious determination of the true form of the letter in question, by Major Rawlinson, who has proposed to render the Sassanian Pehlvi word¹³ **ڏ**

¹² How Major Rawlinson came to mistake so entirely the true form of the Parthian B, as to say, that "the Parthian, Sassanian Pehlevi and Zend Alphabets, employ the same character, — to express the sonant, labial," — it is difficult to conceive, but I am led to conclude that Major Rawlinson never saw either the original or any really correct copy of the Haji-abad inscription (see his Memoir p. 289 note †). The **۾ W** — has also escaped him; so has the sign discriminating the separate value of **ڏ** as distinguished from **ڻ** — and I object entirely to his appropriation of **ڏ** as *dh*; but on this subject I have to add some further remarks in the proper place.

¹³ Memoir, pp. 93, 94, and note 2, also for additional observations on *Buga*, etc., see p. 187, *idem*. If any confirmation is required in regard to the identification of the true meaning of the Sassanian word, it may be mentioned that *Bugi* is generally used as the Sassanian Pehlvi translation of the Persepolitan Pehlvi word

which is translated in the inscriptions by the Greek word ΘΕΟΤ, as Sanskrit *Bhaga*, Zend *Bāgha*, Persian بخش, thus combining the second and third letters into one, and reading this supposed compound as G. I freely accept the philology, but unhesitatingly reject the palaeography.¹⁴ And in further proof of the second letter of the above facsimile being a Sassanian Pehlvi گ and the letter more immediately in question being in like manner a Persepolitan Pehlvi گ, I may quote the correlative words in the fourth line of the double inscription at Hājī-abād; where following the word *Nepi*, in the Sassanian, will be found a repetition of the word گ Bagi, represented in the fellow tablet by the term گ ب Baga; the گ in the former alphabet may be traced as گ¹⁵ (the modern Pehlvi گ) on the Arabico-Sassanian coins, whercon it also supplies the place of the original Sassanian گ which is here entirely lost sight of; and the Persepolitan equivalent declares itself sufficiently in the third character in the Oriental name of Vologceses, and elsewhere, on the coins about to be noticed: and to show at the very least the affinity, that a letter so shaped and answering to a G must once have led to certain local forms of the ancient Hebrew character, I may instance the existence of a nearly similarly outlined consonant still in use, as the representative of گ Ghimel, in the Spanish Levantine modification of the Hebrew Alphabet.¹⁶ The form گ

אֱלֹהָי Alha (אֱלֹהָי Chald. Deus). De Sacy made it אֱלֹהָי Iha! p.109, Mem.

¹⁴ If any one doubts the actual and complete division of these two letters, I would refer to any decent copy of the many inscriptions in which this word Bagi is of constant recurrence. For the rest, it is sufficient for me to cite the casts at the British Museum and Royal Asiatic Society, which, in questions of this kind are nearly as good as the originals themselves.

¹⁵ It occurs in Yezgird, Kermān, Abdalmalik, etc.

¹⁶ See the Vienna Types, lately published.

of the Persepolitan Pehlví occurs but thrice in its full distinctness in the entire inscription, once in the word **خدرمات** *Khidmat*, which corresponds with the Sasanian term **ادین** *Adénan*, and again twice over in a combination the true reading of which it is not so easy to decide, but whose constituent elements appear to be reducible to the following Hebrew letters: **החאָזמוֹת** in the Sasanian text we find the translation in the letters **הנְּבָתָן** or **הנְּבָתָן**. The analogy of the form of the character with the Hebrew **ח** *Kheth*, obviously suggests the possession of a similar phonetic value; and its appearance in the position it holds in the word *Khidmat* seems sufficiently to confirm its claim. I must for the present leave undetermined the appropriation of the letter **ח** which likewise appears but rarely, as there are no available means of deciding if it be merely an imperfect effort at the due expression of **ח**, as the identity of its chief features renders probable, or if it be requisite to accept it as an independent letter. It is with more reluctance that I have to pass by undefined, the powers inherent in the character **׮** which is of frequent occurrence and enters into the composition of a number of words the meaning of which it is highly important to discover. This figure is found often, though not invariably, standing in parallel relation to the Sasanian **𐭩** to which De Sacy has assigned an import of *M N.*¹⁷ an attribution that has hitherto remained unquestioned; but the advance since made in the decyphering of the associate text of the other Pehlví record, suggests immediate doubt as to the exactitude of the proposed identification; inasmuch as the corresponding term to the Sasanian **𐭩** upon the

¹⁷ Mémoires, p. 98.

interpretation of which word as *Boman*, the value of the concluding letter was assigned — proves to be בָּרִי (בר) Chaldee *filius*), and leads to the probability, in the frequent verbal analogies of the two languages, associated in the inscriptions, that the Sassanian 2 which is convertible as R and U indifferently, should be rightly read as R rather than O (U).

But there are less problematical reasons why De Sacy's reading of *Boman* should be definitely abandoned as, in Anquetil's "Leçon,"¹⁸ *Boman*, whence De Sacy derived his identification, has been shown to be an erroneous reading for بَنْمَنْ *Banman*¹⁹, a rendering it is impossible to force upon the Sassanian original — and otherwise it would be sufficiently inadmissible, in the then existing state of the alphabetical development, to insert a vowel between any two letters forming a compound consonant, even if there were not ample means of writing and fully expressing *man* by the usual letters مَنْ *m n*²⁰ without having recourse to so decided a violation of the prevailing rules, as would be necessitated by the acceptance of De Sacy's conjectures.

Without laying much stress upon the results it may not be inopportune to indicate cursorily, as introductory to any deliberate philological determination, the inferences which may possibly be drawn from an analysis of the configuration of the two undetermined equivalent characters, as tested by the forms of the proved letters of the alphabets to which they severally belong.

¹⁸ Müller, *Jour Asiatique*, tom. vii (1839), p. 330.

¹⁹ Anquetil *Zend Avesta*, tom. i, part 2, page 306.

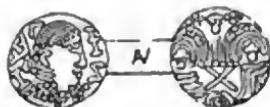
²⁰ مَنْ, or rather مَنْ, is thus written in مَنْجَتْرِي and in مَنْ بَنْ in the same inscription.



IX.

NOTE ON A GOLD COIN IN THE CABINET
OF MR. CUFF.

WE have, on several occasions, spoken of *imitated* and *adopted* types, not without a feeling that our meaning has been fully understood by those only who take a general and comprehensive view of Numismatics. The fact is well known to those who are practically acquainted with ancient coins, but there are many who need the assistance of graphic illustration, and this we hope shortly to afford in a proposed view of the gradations of corruption in the different series of ancient and Mediæval coins, but more especially the Gaulish and British. In the mean time we submit to our readers, the representation of a gold coin in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff. The place of its finding is not known, nor is this important to our present purpose.



The obverse bears a rude representation of a human head, and the reverse a still ruder attempt to delineate two human figures, seated, with a winged figure hovering above them. The reader is referred to the wood-cuts, in the fifth volume of the Numismatical Chronicle, p. 10. These give

representations of a very remarkable penny of Ceolwulf; the reverse type being copied from a very common one of Valentinian, in which the joint emperors are seated in a chair, overshadowed by the wings of Victory, who stands above them. Mr. Bateman of Yolgrave, has recently forwarded us a cast from a barbarous imitation of these common coins of Valentinian, in which, though the type is tolerably well represented, the legend is given in a vitiated form.

The type in question, appears, therefore, from these and numerous other rude copies, which have come under our notice, to have been a favourite one among the christianised Saxons and Franks, and the reason would appear to be this;—that on these rude and degenerate pieces the winged figure no longer represents Victory, but the third personage of the Trinity.

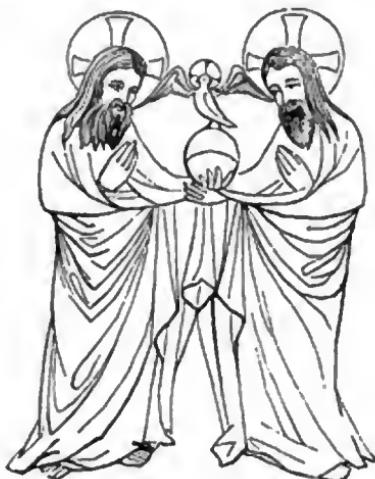
The adoption, and adaptation of pagan rites, superstitions and devices, was artfully devised by the ecclesiastics at this period. Brand in the preface to his "*Popular Antiquities*," truly observes, "that at the first promulgation of Christianity to the gentile nations, though the new converts yielded to the force of truth to conviction, yet they could not be persuaded to relinquish many of their superstitions, which rather than forego altogether, they chose to blend and incorporate with their new faith." So in the infancy of protestantism the old superstitions were unassailed if not absolutely inimical to the new doctrine, "just as careful nurses and mothers," observes the witty Fuller, "coax the knife from the hands of children, by presenting them with a rattle!"

We do not attempt to follow the gradations of corruption of this once popular device: it may be seen to some extent in the cut here engraved and those cited; and we

leave it to the fancy of the reader how far it may have influenced the artists of the middle ages in their delineations of groups like those here represented, and borrowed from M. Dindron's work on Christian Iconography. The first, from a MS. of the thirteenth century, in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, depicts the Trinity creating man.



The other is from a MS. of the thirteenth century, and is in the same collection.



J. Y. A.

X.

FURTHER REMARKS ON THE SILVER FISH-HOOK
MONEY, AND THE TICALS OF SIAM.

SIR,— Since my communication upon the gold ring-money of the Jolaf tribe of Africans, and the silver fish-hook-shaped money of Ceylon, honoured by being read before the Numismatic Society, and published in the Numismatic Chronicle (Vol. XI. p. 161), my attention has been called by a learned friend to Sir John Chardin's observations upon the latter currency, in his "Voyage en Perse." Circumstances prevented me availing myself of this obliging suggestion till very recently, and as Sir John Chardin's observations seem to me very interesting in a general numismatic view, and tend very materially to strengthen the argument as to the early use of ring-money, I now beg permission to submit them for insertion in the Numismatic Chronicle.

Sir John Chardin visited Persia three times between the years 1664 and 1674, and he says—"There is a money throughout the length of the Persian Gulf, called *Larins*, which is the species most generally used in commerce. *Larins* mean money of *Lar*, *Lar* being the name of the capital city of Caramania Deserta, which was a separate kingdom before Abas the Great, king of Persia, conquered it, and added it to his kingdom, some one hundred and twenty years ago. This money is of fine silver, and worth two *chayé* and a half, which make eleven sols three deniers of our money. It is of an extraordinary shape, for it is a round thread, as thick as a writing quill, doubled into two in its length, to

the breadth of an inch, (*plié à deux de la longueur d'un travers de pouce*) with a small mark upon it, which is the stamp of the prince. As this money has been no longer struck since the conquest of the kingdom, little of it is seen; but they have not ceased to reckon by it throughout that country, to the Indies, along the gulf of Cambay, and in the countries round about. It is said that this money was current formerly throughout the whole East." That I may not run the risk of error in rendering Chardin's account, I add the original.

" Il y a une monnoye tout le long du Golphe Persique, nommée Larins, qui est celle dont on s'y sert le plus dans le Commerce. Larins veut dire monnoye de Lar, qui est le nom de la ville capitale de la Caramanie Deserte, laquelle étoit un royaume particulier, avant Abas le Grand, Roi de Perse, qui la conquit et l'incorpora à son royaume, il y a quelques six vingts ans. Cette monnoye est d'argent fin et vaut deux chayé et demi, qu'font onze sols trois deniers de notre monnoye. Elle est d'une figure extraordinaire, car c'est un fil rond, gros comme une plume à écrire, plié à deux de la longueur, d'un travers de pouce, avec une petite marque dessus qui est le coin du Prince. Comme on n'en bat plus depuis la conquête du Royaume on n'en voit plus guères, mais on ne laisse pas de compter par cette monnoye en tout ce pays là, et aux Indes, le long du Golph de Cambaye, et dans les pays qui en sont proche. On dit qu'elle avoit cours antrefois dans tout l'orient." Sir John Chardin's "Voyage en Perse," vol. iv. p. 279, 12mo. Ed. Amst. 1711.

From the above account it would appear, that the specimens of silver-wire money which Sir John Chardin saw, were of the kind shewn in the plate to my paper in Volume XI. p. 161, Numismatic Chronicle, marked No. 4 and 7; being little more than lengths of silver wire doubled in two,

and when so doubled being about an inch in length. When Chardin wrote, the fabrication of these pieces had ceased from the time of the conquest of Lar by Abas the Great, one hundred and twenty years before his, Chardin's time, or about the middle of the sixteenth century. That these coins were of a remote era as to their type, we may presume from the simplicity of their style, being merely bent wire with a small mark (not inscription), as the stamp of the Prince. But it would seem, though Larins were no longer fabricated, so well established were they in the estimation and habits of the people, that they still continued to reckon by them, as we do by the Libra or Pound, though its origin, even, is forgotten by the people at large. And that this form of money must have existed from very remote periods may be inferred, not only from this mode of computation throughout the whole length of the Persian Gulf; but because Chardin says such form of reckoning accounts, extended to the Indies, along the Gulf of Cambay, and in the countries round about. The coin from which this computation was derived, must have been very long in use, to have obtained so widely extended an influence over the habits of people, under various governments. But Sir John Chardin states, that he had been informed that this coinage formerly had been current throughout the whole East. If so, the supposition of its very remote origin must be much strengthened; for it is not reasonable to conceive that it could have been so universal, had it not been antecedent to the use of medal-money, it being contrary to probability that a whole portion of the globe would adopt such a form, when possessing the more perfect form of metallic medium in the type of medal-money. To graft medal-money generally upon the use of this simple currency, is a course we can easily imagine probable, but not the converse. Chardin only gives it as a

report that this currency had so extensive a circulation; but I shall presently shew, from other authorities, the great probability, almost certainty, of the fact. But before doing so, I would wish to draw attention to some other particulars. Sir John says, that in his time the coinage of these pieces had ceased about one hundred and twenty years, in Carmania Deserta. If this was so, there is reason to believe that after his time the coinage of this wire-money was resumed, for I have shewn several specimens with not small marks as the stamp of the Prince, but with inscriptions in the Persian character. Mr. Vaux of the British Museum has kindly informed me, that there is a specimen in the museum cabinet, upon which he distinctly reads, in the Persian language, "*Mohammed the prophet of God;*" and upon another, more worn, he believes he can trace words "*which perhaps are for 'struck at Hamadan.'*" Upon one of the specimens engraved for my paper, it is considered the word "*Melek*" (king) may be read. And Mr. Vaux further informs me, that his friend the Baron de Bode, when in Persia, found these coins still in existence in Laristan. These inscriptions are quite in keeping with the inscriptions on the medal-money of Persia in the time of Chardin; for he says, "The impression of the money, as that of the Great Seals of the state, contains on one side, in the middle, the confession of the Persian faith in these words—*'There is no other God than God,'* *'Mohammed is the prophet of God,'* *'Aly is the Vicegerent (Lieutenant) of God,'* with the names of the twelve Imams, or first successors of Mohammed, around; and on the other side, the name of the king; of the place; and of the year. He adds, on the copper-money, there is the Hieroglyphic of Persia, the Lion with a rising sun over his back on one side; on the other, the time, and the name of

the place where the piece was struck." I subjoin the original.

"L'impreinte de la monnoye, comme celle des grands sceaux de l'état, contient d'un côté, dans le milieu, la confession de foi Persane, en ces mots. *Il n'y a de Dieu que Dieu, Mohammed est le Prophète de Dieu, Aly est le Lieutenant de Dieu*, avec les noms des douze Imans ou premiers successeurs de Mohammed, autour ; et de l'autre le nom du Roi ; du lieu ; et de l'année. La monnoye de cuivre a d'un côté, le Hieroglyphe de Perse, qui est un Lion avec un *Soleil levant* sur son dos ; et de l'autre, le tems, et le nom du lieu, où la pièce a été frappée."

— "Voyage en Perse." vol. iv. p. 279, same ed.

I would wish to point out particularly the exact conformity of some of the above inscriptions with those in the British Museum on the wire-money, and on the specimens given in the plate to my paper, such conformity proving that the Persians when they re-issued the Larins, considered the type sufficiently current-money to apply to it the usual medallic inscription. Whether the Larins with a chequered pattern stamped upon them, are ancient specimens before the conquest of Laristan by Abas the Great, in the sixteenth century,—or are more recent specimens with the "small mark" continued, for "the stamp of the Prince,"—or belong to some other state in the East,—it would be difficult to say. That the attribution to the island of Ceylon of the pieces exhibited in the published plate referred to, is an allowable one, I think will be admitted from the following circumstances.

Dr. John Davy, in his "Account of the Interior of Ceylon" 4to. 1821. page 245, after speaking of the gold coin as the Indian Pagodali—now the only gold coin to be met with, and stating that an antique gold coin called a *Dambadinia*

rhatra, was lately found, says, "the silver coin in circulation, called a *riddy* or *rheedy*, is worth about seven-pence English, and is equivalent to sixty-four Kandyan challies. Its form is singular; it resembles a fish-hook, and is merely a piece of thick silver wire bent." Had Dr. John Davy stopped here, the exact connexion of the Kandyan silver coins with the exhibited fish-hook coins would not have been complete; but he gives a sketch of one, exactly conforming with the fish-hook coins in my plate, being a *doubled* silver wire bent into the shape of a fish-hook, or rather bent a little more so as to be quite in a state to be strung on a cord, or slipped on a rod. There does not appear to be any inscription on the specimen, nor does he allude to any; but there is a notch as in the specimens in my plate. That Dr. John Davy is correct in his statement, I think would scarcely be doubted were there no confirmation of it — but I have met with an authority carrying back the use of this singular money to a period a little earlier than the date of Sir John Chardin's *Voyage en Perse*, namely to the year 1657.

In "Captain Knox and Ribeyro's History of Ceylon," (about the year 1657) at page 479 vol ii. of Harris' Collection, is to be found the following passage. "There are but three sorts of coins in this King's dominion. One is *Tangoni Massa*, first coined by the Portuguese with this king's arms on one side, and the image of a Friar on the other; the value is nine-pence. The *Poddi Tangoni*, which is half as much. There is another sort, which all the people may and do coin by the king's permission, 'tis in shape like a fish-hook, and pure silver, finer than pieces of eight, for if they suspect the goodness of it, their custom is to heat it red-hot in the fire, and put it into water; and if it be not pure white, it is not current money.

The third sort of money is the king's proper coin, and it is death to counterfeit it; it is called *Ponnam*, and is as small as a spangle, seventy-five of them make a piece of eight or Spanish dollar. All sorts of money are very scarce, and they frequently buy and sell by exchanging commodities."

The above tends to prove, not only that fish-hook money is rightly attributable to Ceylon, in common with other places, but also leads to the belief, that the report made to Chardin, that this singular form of money was current formerly throughout the whole East, is probably correct: for here we find in Ceylon the fabrication of this money a popular, not a regal coinage—a habit which the government permitted rather than enjoined. We may easily suppose, nay we may fairly take it for granted, that the sovereign found this practice so deeply rooted amongst the people, that it would have been injudicious to attempt to suppress it. Had this not been the case, it is scarcely probable that a king would have allowed it, having himself a proper currency. Kings are usually very jealous of the prerogative of coinage, and in this instance it would appear the king protected his own coinage by the penalty of death upon any imitation of it. The whole shews a strong attachment to this quasi ring-money which it may be reasonably supposed arose from a long persistence in it. It may be objected, that the case does not differ materially from that of our local tokens, but I think there is a considerable difference, in this respect,—that the fish-hook money is of an entirely different character from that of the government coinage, and appears to have been one of those ancient customs, like the dress of the highlanders in Scotland, and the beard in Russia, which a government finds it impossible to change. That it is deeply rooted in this important

island of the East, is evident from the fact, that in the face of a medallie currency, it has maintained its position to the present day. The inference which I wish to draw from the whole, is, the soundness of the view taken, that a currency in bullion, of a character to be worn or carried in loops, or upon rods, about the person, is one of the oldest, if not *the* oldest form of medial exchange; and that it anciently possessed, and still possesses the character of money as essentially as medal-money, though, it is admitted, in a less perfect form.

SIAMESE SILVER CURRENCY.

I avail myself of this opportunity to add a few observations upon the above currency, as an appendix to my paper upon the subject in Vol. XI. p. 40 of the Numismatic Chronicle. In my paper I stated I had been informed, this species of money was called Tekal or Tickal. The learned author of the sale catalogue of the Pembroke coins described a specimen of this coinage as—"No. 244. Silver Siamese coin called a *Tical?*?", by the mark of interrogation implying, I presume, a doubt as to the correctness of the designation. Upon this point, and also upon the irregularity of the gradations of the coinage in weight, to which I alluded in my paper upon the coins, I have met with some remarks which tend to explain the subject. In Harris' collection Vol. II. p. 476, under the head "An Historical Account of the Kingdom of Siam extracted out of the Voyages of six Jesuits sent into the Indies by the French king, 1685. And the relation of M. De la Loubère, the French king's Envoy Extraordinary to the king of Siam, 1687 and 1688," is the following, as far I can judge, taken from Loubère.

" Their weights are usually pieces of their money, which

are the most nice and true of anything weighed, though frequently false and light, and therefore the same name, *Ding*, signifies weight and money both. Their silver coins are of the figure of a little cylinder or rowl, very short, and bowed so in the middle that both ends touch. Their stamps are unknown to us. Their Tical which weighs no more than half-a-crown of our money is worth three shillings and three half-pence. They have no gold or copper-money. Gold is a merchandise among them, and twelve times the value of silver, the purity being supposed equal in both metals. They cut it into ill-shaped pieces, and with them pay for their commodities; and for that purpose they always carry a pair of gold scales, and a touch-stone in their hands."

The weight of the coin called above a *Tical*, is sufficiently near the weight of the coin described in my paper as such, and the shape stated is so exactly the same, with a similar unintelligible stamp, that there cannot be a doubt that the two coins are identically the same; and, if so, the name assigned, upon information, must, I think, be admitted as the correct one. Further, the weights of these coins are said to vary—and such I have found to be the fact. The Tical I described weighed $226\frac{1}{2}$ grains; one now in my possession weighs 236 grains; and one in the cabinet of Mr. Walter Hawkins $249\frac{1}{2}$ grains; whilst the Tical sold in the Pembroke collection, weighed, I am credibly informed, only $207\frac{3}{5}$ grains; so widely differ the specimens of this coinage. This irregularity of the Tical, with the irregular divisions stated by Marsden—Tical 9 *dwts.*; (fourth) 2 *dwts.* 10 *grains*; (eighth, not named by Marsden, in my possession, 30 *grains*); the (sixteenth) $14\frac{1}{2}$ *grains*, and (thirty-second) 8 *grains*, much puzzled me, till I met with the above quoted account. No doubt there is a *half* of the Tical. It had struck



Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0
Digit 1	Digit 2	Digit 3	Digit 4	Digit 5	Digit 6	Digit 7	Digit 8	Digit 9	Digit 0

Digit 1
Digit 2
Digit 3
Digit 4
Digit 5
Digit 6
Digit 7
Digit 8
Digit 9
Digit 0

ine from the low descent of the silver coinage, that the Siamese, as the Greeks in their earlier ages, had not any copper currency, and the quotation cited nearly proves the conjecture correct, though Tavernier says, "they have a third sort of money in copper — of these pieces they give 200 for one piece of silver." Tavernier states the silver coins at 3 drachms and a half and 25 grains, or 235 grains, evidently the Tical from the weight.

I am, Sir,

Yours very obediently,

W. B. DICKINSON.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

XII.

ON THE ORIENTAL LEGENDS ON CERTAIN IMPERIAL ARSACIDAN AND PARTHO-PERSIAN COINS. By EDWARD THOMAS, BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

(Continued from page 77.)

To commence with the Sassanian character , which, like its usual correspondent in the associate Pehlví, may, from its comparative complication, be fairly assumed to represent a compound letter, it will be seen that the initial portion of its entire outline is identical in its caligraphical development with the common form of  II; indeed, divested of its second down-stroke, the doubtful character is at once resolved into a simple II. The next point to be ascertained is, whether we are to look for the derivative of the second letter in our compound from the single additional tail-stroke, or from the combination formed by the

double lines which complete the letter, one of which constitutes an integral portion of the normal H.¹ The single line furnishes us with nothing in the shape of a suggestive hint; but, taking the double lines, we may compare the letter thus detached to either a Persepolitan  SH, partially inclined to render it a satisfactory adjunct to the leading letter, or to the form , lately noticed, which there is some reason to believe to have the value of S. The entire character, under these conditions, would stand for  or , and, giving the full aspiration to the initial figure, would be equivalent to the modern  or .

So also in the Persepolitan Pehlvi, which a single glance at the comparative Alphabets in Plate II. will show to be essentially Hebrew in its literal form. The compound tested by the standard of its own and Hebrew letters, is curiously enough capable of being reduced into nearly similar constituents to those obtained from the dissection of the Sassanian equivalent. In this case we have an  H, slightly modified to suit the run of the new combination, to which is joined a form which it would be very possible to identify with the modern shape of the current Hebrew SH, or S.²

In concluding these introductory remarks upon the less

¹ That the original form of the Sassanian H was liable to subsidiary modifications, having important effects upon its proper phonetic power, and, indeed, creating a new and independent letter, retaining, however, amid its acquired articulate elements, the old sound of H, is proved by the character  CH, which is obviously only the common H with the addition of a retrograde foot-stroke.

² Tried by the Hebrew test, it may be mentioned, that the modern Rabbinical NG, possesses much similarity of form with our doubtful letter; and in looking to other languages of proximate currency, the KII of the Zend may be cited as singularly like the Persepolitan outline.

determinate characters, and previous to the exhibition of the alphabet itself, it will be requisite to refer to the apparent geographical limits over which the use of the Persepolitan Pehlvi system of writing extended, both as ancillary to a definite location of the coins characterised by the impress of its letters, and as valuable in indicating the possible affinities of the language the latter served to represent. The evidence at present available on this point consists chiefly in the results to be deduced from a consideration of the sites of the various inscriptions hitherto made known by modern observers. Judging from these incomplete data, the currency of that class of character, which is identical in its main features with the alphabets of the coins, is proved in two localities only, the country around the ancient city of Persepolis (*Istakhr*), where its symbols form the original text,³ and occupy the place of honour in the legends explanatory of the numerous rock-sculptures executed in the neighbourhood, etc., and the town of Shahrzor ($35^{\circ} 50'$, $44^{\circ} 24'$), where its letters figure in the bilingual inscriptions which adorn the fire temples.⁴ According to Major Rawlinson,⁵ earlier

³ Ex. Gr. In the Bilingual Inscription at Haji-abad, it is to the right of the two legends, both of which read from right to left. In the Nakshi-i-Rajab writings it is placed first on the breast of the horse of the chief figure (Sapor), and beneath it is given the Greek translation, the Sassanian Pehlvi transcript being placed apart below the horse's neck.

⁴ Rawlinson, Memoir, p. 118.

⁵ I transcribe Major Rawlinson's classification in detail. "The three varieties of Parthian to which I refer are, 1stly, a very barbarous character, which is found on the tablets at Tang-i-Suluk, near Bebalan; at Shimbor, in the Bakhtiar mountains; and in a cave near Amadiyah. The first set of these inscriptions have been published by M. Boré, in the *Journal Asiatique*, after the Baron de Bode's copy (vol. xiii., an. 1842, p. 238); for transcripts of the others I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Layard and M. de Laval; 2ndly, the character of the inscription at

varieties of this character are also found in inscriptions at—
 1. Amádiáh; 2. Holwán; 3. Shimbor, in the Bakhtiarí mountains; and 4. Bebahán. On such authority, taking the primary identity of the alphabets for granted, these examples of the employment of the anterior and more barbarous character, combined with the more modern instances of its use just noticed, complete a chain of fixed points, running in a but slightly waved line, at a general parallel of 150 miles east of the Tigris, from Amádiáh to Bebahán and on to Persepolis; thus embracing the greater part of the provinces of Kurdistán, Khuzistán, and Fars. As the less debateable inscriptions of Shahrzór and Persepolis give very nearly the same geographical results, we need not stop to enquire whether the earlier and more rude inscriptions will bear the test of a literal⁶ analysis to prove their common origin with the alphabets more immediately

Holwán, which, in my Memoir on Susiana (Journ. Geog. Soc., vol. ix., p. 37), I have named Pehleví, but which, on further examination, I believe to be a very old type of the Parthian; and, 3rdly, the character of the Parthian translation in the Bilingual inscriptions of Ardeshír Babegán. Porter contributed a long Parthian inscription from a cave at Hájí-ábád, and I have also extensive legends in the same character, copied by myself, from the ruins of the fire-temples at Sharizor."—*Memoir, supra cit.*, p. 44.

⁶ Judging from M. Bore's copy of the Bebahán inscriptions, which are the only specimens of Major R.'s *ancient* Parthian writings yet published, there is some room to question the sufficiency of the internal evidence towards the proof of their identity with the more recent legends at Persepolis. In M. Bore's (probably imperfect) copy I only find five letters of analogous form to the characters of the Persepolitan Pehlvi. The geographical position of the inscription between the sites of two sets of *inter se* avowedly identical specimens of the modern alphabet is, perhaps, a safer argument to rely upon than literal affinities, which, in so undetermined a period as that which possibly elapsed between the execution of the different inscriptions, may be supposed to have undergone extensive modification.

in question, but proceed to remark, that, under these conditions, the alphabet seems to have little of local affinity tending to identify it with the Parthians, but rather that it should be referred to some Mesopotamian or Babylonian source, indicating a community of origin with the Hebrew itself, of whose main features and characteristics it is seen so largely to partake. At the same time it may be added, that its intitulation as Parthian seems in no wise appropriate, beyond the mere fact of the symbols of its language having a current existence in certain portions of the empire owning Parthian sway, which no more evidences for it a claim to a special Parthian attribution, than does the occurrence of the Bactrian Palí on the Eastern coins, or the Sassanian letters in the monograms on the Imperial coins with Greek legends, issued by that race.

As the Persepolitan Pehlví alphabet, which more especially claims attention in this place, is essentially identical in the majority of its forms with the Hebrew,⁷ I follow the order of that literal series in the arrangement of the accompanying plate, inserting the alphabet in its full entirety, with a view of showing what letters are possibly wanting in the Pehlví.

As I have frequent occasion to refer to the Sassanian lapidary character in illustration of my subject, I have placed a complete suite of these letters in parallel juxtaposition with their Persepolitan equivalents, adding thereto, for the purpose of more ready comparison, a column of modern Pehlví, as adopted by the Société Asiatique of Paris, retaining all the later Parsí complications which were found necessary to bring up an original alphabet of seventeen letters to a par with the more copious Arabic Nesklí. To

⁷ To show this coincidence more directly and completely, I subjoin an alphabet of Rabbinical Hebrew.

these last I have appended their correspondents in common Persian, as more generally intelligible, and as invariably used in my text to express Sassanian words. In quoting Persepolitan Pehlví terms, I use the analogous Hebrew type, generally adding the modern Persian transcription, which exhibits so much more appropriately, and identifies so much more exactly, any words assimilating to the classic language of the country.

I must observe, in regard to the forms of the letters of the Persepolitan Pehlví now given, that they are in each case free representations of selected examples of the character. The alphabetical symbols in the inscription at Hái-j-ábád are by no means constant and uniform in their individual outlines, and vary, not only with the hand and eye of the sculptor, but have been designedly modified according to the relative position they hold in a word, as well as in reference to their own immediate antecedent and succeeding letters. It is merely necessary to mention this last fact, that the reader may be prepared for an occasional departure from what otherwise might be deemed fixed models. In regard to the manner in which letters are affected by their own place in a word, as initial and medial distinguished from final, it will be found, as might have been expected from the frequency of the practice among Eastern nations, that in many instances the finals are marked by a certain elongation of their terminal point: but instead of being thus modified by a perpendicular down-stroke, as in Hebrew, the change only takes effect in those characters which have a lower horizontal limb, and the sign of the final is then given by a cursive prolongation of the line in the direction held by the writing; these supplemental definitions, which of course had for their purpose to facilitate the reading, have, at times, a very contrary effect in this day, as, from the similarity of the bases of certain

letters liable to be thus treated, it is often difficult to distinguish the original intent of the artist,⁸ especially where the words are not sufficiently separated by spaces, as they are usually intended to be.⁹

I shall not attempt to generalize upon the modifications of the standard alphabet that occur on the coins; these must be left to be tried on their own merits, their only true test, in doubtful cases, being the concurrent letters on the same species of coin; any remarks, therefore, that may offer on the subject must be reserved for the individual case of each.

COINS.

ARSACES XXVIII. . . . VOLOGESES III.¹⁰ A.D. 149.

No. 1. Plate.—Copper. Weight, 104 grains. BM.¹¹

Ov.—Rude bearded head, crowned with the Parthian cap. Monogram, R.

Rev.—Centre device  ¹²

⁸ Thus, in G, K, and B, the elongation of the foot-line of the first and second of these letters frequently makes them look like the third. I would take this opportunity of showing the modification the letter **g** undergoes in becoming final: the figure  offers an exact representation of the letter in that position.

⁹ No engraving that I am aware of shows this division of words, except Rich's Pl.xii., Babylon and Persepolis; it is, however, sufficiently marked in the originals, at least, judging from our Hâji-âbûd casts.

¹⁰ I do not disturb the classification which assigns these coins to Vologeses III., though the grounds of the appropriation are of necessity somewhat conjectural.

¹¹ R. Payne Knight's Catalogue (c) 3, p. 201.

¹² This singular device has as yet received no satisfactory explanation. Pellerin calls it "un cippe avec un grand cercle au dessus;" and adds, "je ne sais ce que ce type représente, si ce qu'il peut signifier" (p. 32, 3rd supplement). Mionnet suggests, "Une clef, ou symbole à-peu-près semblable" (tom. v. p. 686). The earliest instance of its use I am able to refer to occurs on a

Restored legend in Persepolitan Pehlví, which is arranged on the coin somewhat after the manner of the Greek inscriptions on the silver money of the Parthians.

ולגשִׁי אֲנָשֶׁךָ מֶלֶכִין מֶלֶכָא
וگشی اگشک ملکین ملکا

Of Kings
Vologes, Arsaces
King.

I have supplied the word **ملکا** from a good specimen of a similar coin in the Paris "Bibliothèque Nationale." A doubt might possibly be suggested as to the value of the final

daric, attributed by M. de Luynes to the city of Soli, where it appears as the monogram behind the "*Archer Médique*." M. de Luynes designates it "Un anneau à cachet . . . un symbole que je ne puis expliquer" (*Essai sur la Numismatique, etc.*; Paris, 1846; p. 64). Again, it is to be seen on a doubtful Parthian coin, with the seated figure (*Revue; Ariana Antiqua*, pl. 15, fig. 9). Next I would cite, though with some hesitation, a representation of a nearly similar object, engraved by Hyde (*tab. ii., Hist. Relig. Veterum Persar.*), which is stated to be a symbol of the sun in the form of a *disc*, placed on a lance pole, and used as a standard. If the identity of the object on the Parthian coins with the device described by Hyde be deemed satisfactory, the explanation of the meaning of the emblem is at once suggested, and its continued employment, but little varied, both as a standard in the one case, and a coin device in the other, the first may be shown by a reference to plate 20, vol. i., *Ker Porter*, where the standard displayed behind one of the principal combatants in the sculpture is fashioned much after the form of a disc, with the supporting shaft continued through it, having a cross-bar below, from which depend two hair tails: which, as an *ensemble*, serves forcibly to suggest a comparison with a Turkish Pacha's standard of the present day. The device under reference is found on the coins of the Sassanide as a very frequent monogrammatic adjunct, but perhaps altered in its original import by the addition of a crescent touching the top of the disc (*De Sacy*, p. 200; *Longpérier*, p. 16). In the earliest Kusie copper money of the Arabs, the emblem reappears with more of its first integrity, and is here used distinctly as representing an object of adoration, inasmuch as it is raised up upon what appear to be intended for the steps of an altar. It is to be remarked, that in one instance the superior portion is formed as a globe, instead of the double parallel circles of the older form; and in the more westerly examples of the coinage the symbol retains the form of the standard on the sculpture just noticed (See M. de Sauley. *Journal Asiatique*, plates, pp. 347, 494, etc.)

letter in אַשְׁקָה which, on some examples of this coinage, looks like the second character of the same name, and differs materially from the ב in מלכין; but I imagine that the difference of form is merely attributable to the usual elongation of the lower stroke marking the final ב.

The very perceptible discrepancy between the forms and the horizontal inclinations of the two Ghimels on the surface of the piece engraved (occurring in ולנשׁי and אַשְׁקָה respectively) may be thought to require some explanation, but I imagine the variation in each case to be caused by the desire, on the part of the die-sinker, to make the most of his available space, after giving due expression to the preceding letters; and it has been already a subject of remark in reference to the lapidary inscriptions, that individual characters were subjected to considerable diversification under the influence of their antecedent letters.

No. 2. Plate.—Copper. Weight, 100 grains. BM.¹³

Obv.—As No. 1.

Rev.—Device as No. 1. Legend obliterated, with the exception of the name ולנשׁי which is unusually distinct.¹⁴

¹³ 4 $\frac{44}{62}$ 25 Borrell. Another similar coin ^{H. P. B.} $\frac{\text{p. 164, No. 1}}{\text{weighs}}$ 128.5 grains.

¹⁴ The following citations will convey, in a brief form, the substance of the advances made by successive enquirers towards the decipherment of the legends borne by medals similar to the above. Swinton identified the second, fourth, and fifth letters of the name of Vologeses correctly, and conjecturally supplied the initial character, which was wanting on his coin; his sole failure in this particular interpretation was making the third letter, G, into an y (see his fig. 3, copied by Ouseley, pl. fig. 10). Pellerin's contributions are confined to the following remarks: " Parmi les caractères dont est composée la légende qui l'environne en forme de couronne il y en a plusieurs qui ressemblent à des caractères Samaritains et Syriaques: les autres me sont inconnus" (3rd supplement, p. 32). De Sacy notices these coins in the following terms, having previously criticised and objected to Swinton's

There is a subordinate class of nearly similar coins,¹⁵ upon which the legend is arranged in one continuous circle

explanation : " J'observerai, avant de finir ce Mémoire, qu'il est un autre genre de médailles qui portent des légendes en caractères inconnus, mais différens de ceux que je viens d'expliquer. . . . M. Pellerin en a donné une dans son troisième supplément, Planche I. No. 18, et le cabinet du roi en possède plusieurs en bronze. Je ne puis lire les légendes de ces médailles" (Mém. sur div. Ant. 201). Ouseley's definition of the values of the different letters of the legend is annexed in full, to which is subjoined the reading now proposed; but to show my readers that I am not objecting needlessly to the interpretation of so good an Oriental scholar as Sir William Ouseley, I must add, that one entire word of the four composing the coin legend has been read topsy-turvy.

Ouseley's reading, מלכא בה בלני מלכא מלכא

Reading now proposed, מלכא אינש מלכא וליש

It will be seen from this, that Ouseley considered that he had nineteen letters in his entire legend, though there are actually only eighteen, after disposing of his last word and the concluding letter of his penultimate word, which he entirely erred in interpreting, from mistaking the direction of this portion of the legend. There remain only seven letters which agree with the present decipherment; so that, as has before been stated, there are no less than twelve letters out of the whole number incorrectly determined. Mionnet not only made no pretension to advance our knowledge of these alphabets, but even failed to cite the published notices of his elsewhere-accepted Oriental authority on these subjects. He remarks, " Ces caractères ont été indiqués comme persans dans la planche xxix. du Recueil; mais ils sont jusqu'à présent inconnus" (p. 686, vol. v.). His engraving of the legend (No. 168, pl. xxix. fig. 1) possesses also but little value, having, like Ouseley's *reading*, one word bottom upwards, and the starting point selected from the middle of another. In attempting to read his so called *fac-simile*, it is necessary to drop the first and second letters to the right, when the word "Malka" may be traced; it is then requisite to reverse the page, when the next four letters will be found to convey the title "Agshak"; replacing the volume in its usual position, and reading *on*, the next four letters will give you imperfectly the title "Malkin," and the remaining letters, joined on to the two omitted at the commencement, in all, five characters, supply a but little trustworthy representation of the name of "Vologeses."

¹⁵ Dr. Swinton, Phil. Trans., pl. 18, fig. 3; Mionnet, vol. v. pl. xxix. figs. 2, 3, coin 169, etc.

around the central device of the reverse, the lower line of the letters being placed uniformly outwards. I have not as yet been able to satisfy myself as to the correct reading of the inscription; as the medals I have had an opportunity of examining¹⁶ are not only very imperfect in their original impress and injury from subsequent abrasion, but the characters still remaining on their surfaces evidence in themselves a want of clear definition, which would counsel extreme caution in any conjectural attribution.

PARTHO-PERSIAN COINS.

Amid the intentional silence of Eastern authors,¹⁷ and the mere incidental notices of Western writers, which leave

¹⁶ Three coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale; one in the possession of General Fox.

¹⁷ The Persian version of Tabari's copious history devotes but two pages to the illustration of the five centuries embraced in the Parthian period of the Persian empire. Of the 60,000 couplets of Ferdúsí, which purport to tell of all that was heroic in Persia, the Parthians have to content themselves with scarcely twenty. It may be requisite to inform those English readers who have not hitherto interested themselves in Oriental literature, that this Tabarí (or native of Taberistán), who stands so deservedly high as an authority on all matters relating to Persian history, flourished between the years A.H. 224 (A.D. 838-9) and A.H. 310 (A.D. 922-3), and composed his celebrated *Chronicle* at Baghdad. The voluminous original was written in the Arabic language, and a condensed Persian version was completed some fifty years subsequently, under the auspices of Mansúr bin Nól, the Samání king of Khorásán, by his Vizír Balami. A French translation of this last is in course of publication (aided by the Oriental Translation Fund), by M. Louis Dulbeux; and it is satisfactory to know, that the obstacles which have hitherto delayed the progress of this undertaking have now ceased to exist, and that we may shortly expect a continuation of this standard work, which will bring us into the more valuable and authoritative portions of the entire composition.

us so deficient in the materials requisite for any comprehensive history of the Arsacidan dynasty of Persia, it is scarcely a matter of surprise to find an almost total want of any contributions to the local annals of the constituent provinces of their empire. We know generally that the entire system of the government of the Parthians was essentially feudal;¹⁸ that the emperor himself was only satrap of satraps,¹⁹ or king of kings, as he chose his own title; and that in every city there was a king,²⁰ though at the same time there existed a class of sovereigns, intermediate between the purely local maleks and the imperial potentate, who held, at times, considerable divisions of the country, under the terms of either direct appointment by the supreme ruler, or in virtue of their own power, which still found it expedient to avow a verbal allegiance to the common superior; and it is among these we must expect to trace the issuers of the different classes of provincial coins, which are marked by the Parthian symbol of supremacy—the high tiara—and at the same time subjected to such typical modification as should separate them from the higher class of imperial money. The various types of coins united by the impress

¹⁸ Gibbon.

¹⁹ Gotares' Greek inscription at Behistun, quoted by Rawlinson, p.118, vol.xi. Journ. Roy. As. Soc.

²⁰ از بس اسکندر این ملک عجم از لب دجله ازین سوی
که زمین عجم بود از حد عراق تا لب دریای جیحون همه
بدست ملوک طایف بود و هر شیری را با ذشایی بود

Tabari, MS., Royal Asiatic Society.

Another MS. (Royal Asiatic Society) gives the following version :

پیر شیری ملکی و پیر دهی ملکی و پیری نه کس هر کسی را
فرمان کرد و نه کس هر کسی را خراج داد و نه ملک بدید بود

of the alphabetical symbols more especially under review, can scarcely be supposed to have emanated from a single province, and the proof afforded by inscriptions of the currency of the characters, whereby they are specially distinguished, would lead us, in the first instance, to look for their places of mintage generally in Fars, Ahwáz, as well as higher up the eastern bank of the Tigris. It would, at this moment, be premature to speculate upon any nice departmental distinctions, or attempt any systematic classification of the different series of sub-Parthian pieces within our reach;²¹ but of the few specimens collected in the

²¹ Of the published varieties, I would notice the barbarous copper coins, *fae-similes* of whose legends are given by Mionnet, vol. v. pl. xxix. figs. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; also Supplement, vol. viii. pl. iv. No. 17. The characters on these coins have a degree of affinity to the Bebahán inscription given by M. Boré, *Journal Asiatique*, xiii. (1842), p. 328, but the similitude may be deceptive,

Next I would refer to the coin figured in *Ariana Antiqua*, as No. 5, Plate XV., having on the obverse the head with the Parthian cap, and on the reverse the bust of the local king with a crescent and star, and, as a portion of the entire legend, the letters *κθων?* This type has a very Persian air and appearance, and looks like a direct derivative from the coin preceding it in the same plate, and which is marked by the Persian *crowned* head on the obverse, and a full-length figure of *the king?* on the reverse, bowing before the star and crescent; the legend here is also in Persepolitan Pehlvi, but of much more barbarous execution than that seen on No. 5.

Of unpublished coins I might cite numerous examples; but I feel that I should little advance the enquiry, without the necessary engravings; I may, however, be allowed to refer for a moment to a most interesting specimen of a broad thin Sassanian-looking type, inscribed with nearly pure Sassanian letters, which seems to disclose to us the original model of a class of money whose history it is highly desirable to trace; I allude to the Indo-Sassanian coins depicted in Plate xvii., *Ariana Antiqua*, fig 9, and Plate xxi. fig. 22. In the unpublished coin under reference (specimens of which are to be found in the British Museum, the East India House, and in the possession of Mr.

accompanying plate, I should be disposed to hazard the opinion, that No. 4 probably belongs to an early epoch of the subordinate monarchy of Persia Proper, under her own kings, though acknowledging Parthian supremacy.²² Nos. 5, 6, 7, I understand to evidence a more direct amount of Parthian power, such as we know from Tabari to have been exercised in that province previous to the rebellion of Ardashir Babegan,²³ whose coin is engraved as No. 8.

No. 3.—Silver. Weight, 47·5 grains. B.M. Plate fig. 3.

Obv.—Parthian head facing to the left, beard pointed, the hair apparently looped up under the tiara. Legend doubtful, תְּרִ מֶלֶךְ²⁴

Rev.—Uncovered beardless head, bound with a narrow fillet, the ends of which are prominently shown.

No. 4.—Silver. Weight, 53 grains. (Steuart.) B.M.

Obv.—Bearded head, with Parthian tiara, facing to the left, the hair pendent over the back of the neck in flowing curls.

Rev.—Head facing to the left, surmounted by a closely-fitting

Luscombe), we can distinguish on the obverse a Parthian head facing to the right, with the word "Malka," preceded by a long and somewhat complicated name that has not yet been read.

On the reverse is seen a full-front bearded head, with long, bushy, curled hair, extending on each side of the face to the shoulders, the whole surmounted by a close cap, with small bows on each side, showing possibly the ties of the fillets. Here again is clearly legible the concluding word "Malka," and on the opposite side of the field appears the name, shorter, but equally illegible, except in individual letters, with the designation on the obverse.

²² De Sacy, quoting Strabo, lib. xv., Mem. sur div. Ant., p. 34.

²³ آن جوهر که ملک اصطخر بون که بابک اورابکشت از
دست او (ارد وان) بون Tabari, MS. 93.

²⁴ I have been favoured with an opportunity of examining a similar coin of Mr. Lindsay's, which confirms the word מֶלֶךְ, and the concluding נֶן of the king's name; the letter preceding the נ is a good deal worn; but what remains of it would assort with an original definition of an ש.

low-crowned cap or broad band,²⁵ probably the latter; at the back is seen the tie of the fillet, the ends of which are prominently displayed behind the figure; the hair is arranged in close regular tiers of curls; the beard is also curled and worn shorter and less pointed than that characterising the Parthian profile on the obverse.

The peculiarities in the details of the entire device apparently evidence a design to indicate some marked individuality of race, which is most obviously associable with the traditional nationality of the earlier Persian dynasty, as capable of being traced in the general similarity and occasional identity of those portions of personal costume—which the limited field of display afforded by the bust effigy on a coin allow to appear—with the conventional habiliments which mark the immediate followers of Darius in the sculptures of Persepolis.

כואת מלכא בר ? כמיות מלכא
کواث ملکا بر ? کمیوٹ ملکا

King Kobâd (Kû-ât) Son of King Kamiuth?

I obtain the reading of the first and second letters of the name of Kobâd from a nearly similar coin in the possession of Mr. Stokes, which, though otherwise less perfect than the specimen engraved, gives these particular letters sufficiently legibly; from the same source I amend the incorrect definition of the final ת T, in the same name, which, in the present specimen, has been completely reversed. The appearance of the Sassanian word תָּבְ *the Son of*, may require a moment's notice, as it may be imagined either to be misread, or out of place in its association with the letters of a different alphabet; but its outline agrees too closely with

²⁵ Porter makes it the latter, Plates 46, 48, vol. i.; Plate ix. vol. ii. Rawlinson's drawing gives the close cap; Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. x.

the corresponding term in Sassanian inscriptions, and its meaning falls too fitly into its place in the legend at present under review, to leave much doubt as to the justness of the interpretation; and as yet we know too little of the rules which should regulate any interchange of words or letters between the fellow alphabets to gainsay so apparently reasonable a rendering. The king's patronymic²⁶ does not read very satisfactorily; but an analysis of the individual letters composing the name offers but scant latitude in any optional departure from the assignments above noted. The initial ڏ, although it takes the form of the Sassanian letter ڙ rather than the recognised Persepolitan outline, which should conform to the majority of the other letters in the legend, is placed beyond dispute by the employment of a precisely similar figure in the third letter of the word ملکا, *Malka*. The ڏ is also indubitable. The third character is perhaps interchangeable, as 'I, or ՚ Z, or even possibly as an imperfect ՚ N. The fourth letter, ՚ U, admits of no question; but the final character is altogether arbitrary, and its value is assigned simply on the ground of its similarity to the incorrectly formed ՚, which completes the name of Kúát. I do not obtain much aid in the determination of the doubtful letters in this name from Mr. Stokes' coin, as the third and fourth letters in this specimen are damaged from the wear of the piece; and the final character, as well as the entire word *Malka*, which should succeed it, appear to have been altogether omitted by the die-sinker.

²⁶ Kobád is written (according to Longpérier) كوباد on the later Sassanian coins (Essai, Pl. x. fig. 1). The final ՚ T, gives probably the older form; and I find the name so written on a gem lately brought from Persia by Burkhardt Barker, Esq., where the inscription runs, " Kovát Malkán Malká Fárahúsh," (کوواط ملکان ملکا فارهوش)

No. 5.—Silver. Weight, 62·0 grains. B.M. (Also No. 6 Plate, from a cast of a coin communicated by Mr. Burdon.²⁷)

Obv.—Head, with Parthian tiara, facing to the left. Supposed by some to be a portrait of Arsaces VIII. or IX.²⁸

Rev.—A “mobed” ministering before a fire-altar.

Legend.—Doubtful.

31 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
פָּרַפְּינָן מֶלֶךְ בָּרָן חָנוּן חַמְלָכָא

In the absence of any satisfactory identification which, by giving a probable reading to the two names on this coin, should determine certain doubtful letters in the legend, I am compelled to confine myself to mere conjectures, founded upon the bare outline analogies of the different characters with those fixed alphabetical models which we derive from other sources. The opening letter, which occurs twice if not thrice in the inscription, is the great difficulty, as its form is totally different from any character we have hitherto met with, though it corresponds very closely with the letter ȝ to which Major Rawlinson wishes to attach a value of DH.²⁹ For the reasons stated below, I

²⁷ See also the engraving of a similar coin in Wilson's *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. xv. fig. 2; and Millingen, *Sylloge*, pl. iv. No. 66. Coin now in the possession of General Fox.

²⁸ Millingen, p. 84. As possibly offering an indication of some value towards the eventual determination of the general epoch of our medals, after having been itself subjected to the necessary scrutiny, I may cite the following identification of a but slightly varied type of coin:—“ M. de Longpérier m'a fait connaitre une médaille inédite de bronze du roi Vologèse 1^{er} vers l'an 60 de J. C.; médaille qui porte d'un côté la tête du roi, et qui au revers, représente le roi debout, faisant un sacrifice sur un autel au-dessus duquel est placé un croissant.”—Reinaud, *Mém. sur l'Inde*, p. 93, 94.

²⁹ I have before expressed a belief that Major Rawlinson had never seen the Pehlvi inscriptions, near Persepolis; in further proof of this, I am now able to cite his own words more directly

am induced unconditionally to reject this interpretation; but, having done so, it becomes incumbent to determine what phonetic power really attaches to the sign in question.

It will be remarked that, throughout the entire legend under review, there is an apparent design on the part of the die-engraver to close up the different letters composing the inscription, and that whereas the Rock-characters were developed laterally, these are prolonged perpendicularly, as if the artist found himself in possession of greater proportionate room to express the different literal peculiarities out of the horizontal line of writing than he could allow himself in the continuous body of the legend he had to insert in a given circular space: hence we find the נ reduced to a

confirmatory of such an inference, published since my previous remarks were printed. In P. 69, Vol. xi Part I., Major R. writes, "I take the Parthian form (נְאָרָתָן) from the inscription of Naksh-i-Rustám, copied by Flower or Chardiu, in 1667, when the writing was in a more perfect state of preservation than at the time of Niebuhr's visit." These words are of themselves sufficient to explain how Major R. has been led to consider the simple letter נ in this and many other inscriptions as DII. He was well aware that the normal (and unpointed) form of the Persepolitan נ was identical with the נ , but in trusting to copyists who had joined the semicircular diacritical point which marks the distinction between the R and the D, and finding certain undoubted D's in the one simple form, and other less assured D's with this singular addition to its radical figure (see Plate accompanying), he was led into the very natural error of considering this combination as a new letter. Of course, all I now advance must be inferential, as I have no means of asserting that a combination, such as is given in Major R.'s *own fac-simile* (obligingly lent by Messrs. Harrison and Co.) does not exist, either at Naksh-i-Rustám, or elsewhere; but it is singular, that the perfect distinctness of the two portions of the character at Hái-ábd should have been subjected to a nearly similar erroneous transcription in the hands of so excellent an artist as Sir R. K. Porter, whose engravings, and original drawings too, almost invariably give the originally dotted נ as a single elongated letter similar to the Hebrew נ .

mere perpendicular line, without either the usual curves or the central semi-circular stroke which so peculiarly gave a character to the letter ; in like manner the **ד** is narrowed, on the one hand, and elongated downwards as the modern Hebrew final is at the present day. It is therefore possible, notwithstanding that the letters **ב ל נ ס**, retain their ordinary forms, that the letter more immediately under consideration may be a suitable modification of some of our elsewhere differently-formed letters ; under these terms, the **פ** P might be supposed to have been subjected to such alteration, and an attribution of this nature would obtain a degree of support from the fact that a nearly identical form is to this day in use in the Rabbinical Hebrew as B. It may be urged B is not P ; but B and P had so much in common, that to this day we retain nothing of the correct *Papek* of the three languages on the rocks at Naksh-i-Rustam, but the universal *Babek*, degraded possibly by the Arabic **ـ** which had to answer for its own proper sound, and the **ـ** of the Persians. As bearing on the question of the probability of the character on the coin being a P, I would cite also the outline of the Palmyrene **د**, the second figure of which, in Klaproth's *Aperçu*, pl. xi., almost evidences the transition state between the lapidary P and the upright letter under reference.

The second letter of the principal name is, without doubt, an **س**. The third is less certain ; some of the best examples give its outline as nearly identical with the initial, whereas others show it in the *here usual* form of a **د** K ; the next figure we must accept as a ' I or ' Z ; the following and concluding character is formed most frequently after the likeness of the other undoubted **ك** K finals in *Malka*, but at times it is identical with the **ه** in the same title.

After this follows the usual *Malka*, and the two com-

pounds representing the words *son of*, and to this succeeds the patronymic, which contains three doubtful letters. The initial, which may be a **ב**, a **ב**', or a **ל**. The second character is a manifest **ת**; after which comes a **ל**; the following letter may be an **ג**, a **ג**', or a **כ**; the penultimate is the letter regarding which so much has been already said, and the concluding character is a **ת**; and the entire legend is terminated by the usual *Malka*.

No. 7.—Silver. Weight, 51·0 grains. B.M. Plate, Fig. 7.

Obv.—As in the last coin.

Rev.—Device, ditto.

The Legend, however, varies from the preceding—whether intentionally, or otherwise, it is difficult to say—in the leading name. The king's patronymic appears to be identical with that on Nos. 5 and 6, but is less complete and less accurately rendered than the others.

ARTAXERCES.

No. 8.—Silver. Weight, 63·0 grains. B.M. (Plate, fig. 8.)

Obv.—Head of the king, facing to the left, surmounted by a coronet; at the back of the neck depend the ends of the fillets; the hair and beard are both arranged in short regular eurls, after the manner of the ancient Persians. Behind the figure are seen traces of a nearly effaced monogram.

Rev.—A mobed ministering before a fire-altar.

טוֹתָה שָׁתָר אֶתְּנָאָתָר אֶתְּנָאָתָר

אֶתְּנָה שָׁתָר מֶלֶךְ בָּר . כָּאַיִלְךָ מֶלֶךָ

أَرْتَهْشَتَر مَلَكَ بَرْ * كَاهِلَكَ مَلَكَ

I have full confidence in the reading of the name of

Artaxerxes, and have merely to notice the singularity of the form of the **ו**, which, judging from the analogous configurations of certain Hebrew (**ד**) Samechs, I should almost prefer to consider as the Persepolitan Pehlví correspondant of that character, rather than the usual **ו** to be found in the other examples of the orthography of the name of Artaxerxes;³⁰ but as we have no second confirmatory instance of the use of the Samech in this position, I must at present remain content to consider this novel form as a mere numismatic modification of the common **ב**.

It will be observed, that the letters of the entire legend have undergone a considerable degree of degradation, and that the definition of the distinguishing traits of letters, differing only in their minor details, is more than usually imperfect, so that it would be unsafe to propose for acceptance any identificatory reading of the concluding name in the legend, unaided by extrinsic inductive support, and this in the present instance is both unsatisfactory in itself, and unsuitable to suggest the desired explanation;³¹ hence I

³⁰ I annex the fac-similes of the name in Persepolitan **دلمات** and Sassanian **دلمات** as used in printing Major Rawlinson's paper, as well as the Bun-Dehesh Pehlví as given by him **حلفه بجه**—Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xi. p. 36.

³¹ There are several items contributing towards the validity of such a supposition; but I would especially cite the “*croien*,” which here, for the first time, appears in the place of the Parthian cap. Ardeshir Babekán is known to have reverted to this species of diadem (see De Sacy, p. 60; Ker Porter, i, 558). Tabari—
واردشیر را تاجی بود زرین بابک آن تاج را بر سر شاپور نباد
(See also Ardeshir's Imperial Coins, pl. ii. figs. 4 and 5, Longpérier). Tabari gives us some curious information respecting the custom prevailing regarding the crowns of viceroys in the later times of the Sassanians:—

و اهواز هفتاد شبر است آن همه را ملک هر زان بود و اکسرد

would confine my remarks upon this head to the simple statement of my impression,³² that the coin now described

ایشانرا دستوری داده بودند که تاج بر سر نهادندی و بعجم اندر هفت اهل بیت بودند که ایشان هم چون ملک تاج داشتندی زیراکه بانسب ملوک راست بودند و تاج ایشان خردتر از تاج ملک بودی — فتح اهواز.

³² There is a degree of obscurity still existing regarding the precise parentage of Ardeshir, notwithstanding the numerous extant monuments wherein he is entitled the son of Papok, and the fact of that affiliation being adopted by the best and earliest of our accessible Persian authorities. De Sacy has collected numerous conflicting testimonies on the subject (Mem. sur div. Ant., pp. 32, 167, 274), to which may be added the two versions given by Mojmél Al Tawarikh (Journal Asiatique, tom. vii. 1839, p. 270), and the statement of Khondemir, quoted by Ker Porter, p. 534. I may also refer to Albirúni (MS. Brit. Mus. p. 48, verso), and Abúfaragé (Pocock), who equally denominate him the son of Babek. I subjoin the authoritative detail given by Tabari, which is as yet unpublished, previously disposing of the poetical historiette of Ferdusi, which is to the effect, that Ardeshr was the son of Sasan by the daughter of King Babek (Macan's Shah Namch, vol. iii. p. 1365) :—

و اصطخر روتایست نام وی طیرو ره و ارد شیر از آن ده بود و
سasan جد اردشیر مردی بود مبارز با هفتان سوار بر امذی و ملک
نیوں و لیکن بین دیبا و روتایها مهتر بود و اتش خانه اصطخر
بدست وی بود و مردی جلد بود و اورا زنی بود مستحب نام
از نسل بازرنجیان که ملوک بارس بودند بس ساسانرا بسری
آمد اورا بابک بام کرد * * بس چون بزرگ شد بذرش
بمرد و بابک هم بکار بذرا یستاد بنکاه داشتن اتش و مهتری
روتایها و هر کسی اورا بزرگ میداشتی بس بابک را اردشیر بیامد
The text goes on to relate, that there was at this time a king of Persia (reigning in Persepolis) named Johur (جوهر), who had a favourite eunuch called Péri (پری), whom he had made king of Dárágerd. When Ardeshr attained the age of seven years his father presented him to Johur, who, approving of him, sent

is a piece of Ardeshir, the self-styled son of Babek, the founder of the Sassanian dynasty of Persia, though I am altogether unable to decide whether his father's name, as it appears on the coin, should be held to be that of his real, adopting, or politically-expedient sire!

The coin engraved as Fig. 3, Pl. xv. *Ariana Antiqua*, is a smaller piece of the same class as that just described, but it offers certain peculiarities in the legend that may well claim notice in this place. In the name of Artaxerxes, the fifth letter, whose correspondent in the previously-examined specimen appears to be a *ו* or *ד*, here takes the form (or much of the character) of the letter placed in the alphabetical plate as the second of the still-undetermined characters; and, assuming the reading of the entire name as certain, a question immediately arises, is this *new* form an imperfect effort of the engraver to represent the due figure of the acknowledged *ו*, or is it the result of an indeterminate orthography, which admitted of the introduction of a different letter of an approximate phonetic power? It is, perhaps, difficult to decide this point upon the scanty evidence before us; but it is at the least singular that this letter *נ* takes the place of a second numismatic character we can readily trace in its outlines to a common origin with a Hebrew *ד*; and that, on the other hand, taking this first-named form in association with another alphabetical system having palpable community with a Hebrew source—the Bactrian *Palí*—we are able to produce a

him to Péri to be brought up as the eventual successor to the throne of Dárábgerd; Péri accordingly adopted him (پری) (اردشیرا بسری بذیرفت) and, on the vacancy occurring, Ardeshir duly obtained possession of the monarchy (MS. Royal Asiatic Society, No. 99).

nearly similar outline from among its lapidary figures, absolutely identical with the doubtful letter and strangely enough answering to the sound of S (Sanskrit S or SH.—See Wilson's *Ariana Antiqua*, p. 264; Norris, *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. viii. p. 303).

I pass by the *king the son of*, and proceed to notice this version of the name of the father of Artaxerxes, which, far from assisting in any definite determination of the doubtful designation, will be found really to add to the already existing confusion resulting from the want of the due expression of the letters in the preceding coin; we have here only four letters instead of five; and supposing the initial letter of the name to have been omitted by the carelessness of the mint engraver, of the existing four letters we read לְבָנָה, which so far, supposing the assumption that a letter has been omitted to be correct, confirms the obvious reading of two of the letters (בָּ and נָ) assigned on the evidence of the larger coin. The present substitution of a בָּ for an apparent would, however, sadly disturb any conjectural decypherment based on the isolated legend of the other piece. The final in the East India House coin is too indefinite to deserve a moment's attention.

MISCELLANEA.

MR. PISTRUCCI ON THE WATERLOO MEDAL.*—The following is the evidence of Mr. Pistrucci on the long looked for “Waterloo Medal,” and the mechanical operation required in the striking of Medals generally.

I propose to call in person on Mr. Sheil, Master of the Mint, for the purpose of presenting to him my respects on the 1st day of January next year, 1849, and at the same time to place in his hands the two matrices of the great Waterloo Medal, given me to execute by the late Lord Maryborough when Master of the Mint, and on which I have employed the same diligence and perseverance which I have given to the most finished works which have issued from my hands. Inasmuch as I feel the greatest possible interest in the complete success of this work, unique, I may say, of its kind, for its dimensions and amount of labour, and on which I have spent a large portion of my life; and being most anxious that it should meet the public eye without delay, and without accident, I have taken the liberty to describe the method which I think ought to be followed in hardening the matrices, in polishing the table, and in striking the medal: this I have done without the most distant intention of offending any one, or of dictating in what is the especial concern of those who will have to direct these mechanical operations. I therefore beg leave to transmit the accompanying paper in reply to the second part of the first question. This was prepared by me on the 15th of last month.

Notes and Observations of Benedetto Pistrucci on the best mode of hardening the Matrices of the Waterloo Medal, and also on other Mechanical operations which will be required for the successful striking of the Medals.

No. 1.—In the first place each matrix must be turned, to make the neck for holding the collar (the shorter the neck the better); the edge also must be turned, to form the border of the medal; this must be done by a very skilful and experienced turner, one on whom the most perfect dependence may be placed, that he will do it *bond fide*; for an accident produced by carelessness or inattention might in one moment entirely destroy the whole work, and without remedy: in truth, I can hardly say which of the two gives me most uneasiness, this simple operation of

* From the Minutes of Evidence taken by the Royal Mint Commission, December 1, 1848.

turning the matrices, or that of hardening them ; for in the latter case a remedy might possibly be found for an accident, so as to save a good deal of work, perhaps all, by making punches.

No. 2.—It will be necessary to make two preparatory matrices in order to bring up the metal on the blanks, where it would be required ; and thereby save the original matrices as much as possible : these should only be used when the metal shall have been previously well distributed by the *preparatory* matrices, which matrices ought to be constructed exactly in the same manner as those in which I have engraved the work. I make this suggestion simply because I think they would harden better than if each was of one piece, and each piece should be hardened separately ; we shall then be able to see the changes, if any, which may be occasioned by the hardening. Here my own experience fails me, and I can only imagine what may be the effect ; unfortunately I have never had it in my power to make experiments of the kind, owing to circumstances not necessary here to explain. I would wish, too, that an experiment should be previously made with two other matrices similarly constructed, which might be hardened without being separated ; and we should then see if the centres came out perfectly hard, of which I have some doubt ; nevertheless, after experiments of this nature, a safe judgment may be formed as to the best mode of proceeding to harden the originals, on which so much long and laborious work has been employed.

Some one, perhaps, will say : But why did you have these matrices made in two pieces, and not of one piece, as all matrices have been made heretofore, for the striking of medals ? My answer will be, that the world has never yet seen a medal struck with so much work upon it, nor of such great dimensions, *viz.*, of more than five inches in diameter. The one in question has on it no less than sixty figures, large and small ; and I am quite certain, in case it should meet with an accident, that no one could take a punch from it, if each matrix was of one piece ; though this might be done, now that is in two, with as much ease at least as would be compatible with the complicated work ; I would further observe that my own experience has taught me that the centre of a matrix is always the most difficult part to harden, even where the diameter is but of ordinary dimensions ; I should therefore say that it is in the highest degree difficult, if not almost impossible, to make the due degree of hardening enter into the centre of a matrix, almost seven inches in diameter ; and it is clear that if the centre is not duly hardened, when it comes to receive the blows of the press, it will give way, and the effect of the work would be entirely spoiled.

As I write these memoranda simply for my own satisfaction, and not pretending to instruct those whose business it is to

conduct operations of this nature, it neither being my duty to do it, nor being obliged to do it by my contract; I shall, however, proceed to put down on paper, without making any secret or mystery of it, the mode and means which I should adopt myself, in order to harden these two matrices with as much diligence and security as I could hope for. After I had made the experiments as above described, supposing that the separate hardening of the two pieces of each matrix proves to be successful, I would have an iron instrument made of this shape, which I would place in the centre of the ring, or outside piece, of the matrix before putting it in the iron pot, where it is to be imbedded in the animal charcoal, commonly called "hardening." This precaution I should take in consequence of the great weight and size of the matrix, nearly seven inches in diameter; which would render it otherwise extremely difficult and dangerous to take it out of the pot with sufficient rapidity, for it not to cool in its transit to the water; and also because the first impression or effect it would receive from the water would be by this contrivance much more *equal* than if the operator was to make use of the ordinary tongs, and there would be no danger of its slipping from the tongs. And in order to take it out of the pot with the same efficiency and security (without moving the pot itself, but merely taking the top off), I should pass an iron hook (with a long handle, about three feet long) through the hole of the instrument above described, and put the whole apparatus quite parallel into the water. The centre piece, which is of no great weight, might be taken out and hardened in the usual way. The mode I have always followed in hardening matrixes, whether for coins or for medals, has been to cover over the engraved surface, with a paste composed of wood, charcoal, and garlic, well pounded together in a mortar. In this way I have always preserved the matrixes from accidents which might occur, whether from the contact of the animal charcoal, or from that of the air, in their transit from the fire to the water; and the success has always been so complete, that the work has come out exactly as it was engraved, without the matrix being at all corroded by the fire, or oxygenated by the air. I do not pretend to teach any one what does not belong to my own art, or what is purely mechanical, but my experience of so many years—all, I confess, acquired since I have been in England—encourages me to believe that my opinion may be of some value in a business of this nature. I cannot on any account undertake to conduct these operations myself; it is much against my good will that I make this avowal; for I would willingly carry it on to the end with my own hands. But this great Waterloo medal has already



passed, for no fault of mine, through so many disadventures, and it has caused me for a long series of years so many anxious thoughts, and so much intense study (connected too as it has been with the circumstances of the employments I have held in the Mint, and others), that I have no longer that confidence in myself, and in my own powers, which I should have had in operations of this nature, if I had continued to perform the duties of engraver in chief, and which I did possess, when I thought that, according to the promises held out to me, I should finish the medal in that employment. At that time it was my constant practice to harden with my own hands all the originals of coins as well as medals which were ordered of me by the Government, although I was bound by the duties of my office only to engrave them. I might adduce also many other reasons, and very strong ones too, arising from the change in my position in the Mint, which necessarily prevent me from reposing in others that full and entire confidence which ought to be given to those who would have to assist me in these various operations, some of which one man cannot do without help. The distribution of the presses, the rooms in which they are kept, the constant going to and fro of the workmen in these rooms; many of these being, as I have reason to believe, not well disposed towards me, nor likely to show much zeal in enabling me to produce a work which I flatter myself will secure to me the approbation of the Government; all these, and many other considerations, would make me apprehensive, and deprive me of that self-confidence which I have always hitherto had in every one of my former works. I therefore think it will be better for the public service that I should wash my hands of it, and leave what remains to be done in the hands of those to whom it belongs; and I feel assured that if they will use all necessary precautions, and give up for a time their whole mind and energies to this service, it will succeed in a manner to reflect honour upon the Mint, and will show what can be done by such a body of men when they are united. I am especially induced to feel confident of the result, from the fact that the two matrices are, I know, made of the very best steel; I have examined them over and over again, as much as human eye can do. In cutting into them, I have not discovered the smallest possible defect; and the observation was made when the hollow was cut out, to admit the centre piece, two three-quarter inches in diameter.

No. 3.—I would wish to say something on *the polishing of the field, or table* of the medal. This operation requires a workman of the greatest experience, and skill in polishing engraved matrices, one too in whom the most implicit confidence can be placed; for he may have it in his power to spoil all, by the very act of polishing

the outlines, as well as the interior of the work ; and I should wish to watch over him during this very important and delicate operation, in order to direct his proceedings, and to stop him if he is attempting to polish in a greater degree than is necessary at the first stage of the operation : the real polishing should only be given when the medals are in that state in which a single blow of the press is sufficient to complete them.

No. 4.—I cannot omit to take this opportunity to say a word on the subject of the presses now in the Mint, of the rooms in which they are placed, as also of the manner and degree of care which will be required when the medals are to be loosened from the matrices and collar, in order to prevent the possibility of any injury being done to the matrices while the medals are being struck, it being at all times well understood that the workman in charge of this operation is very well acquainted with and expert in his business. The workman in the Mint, Thomas Jerome, in whom I had implicit confidence, and who used to assist me, died two years ago.

The presses in the Mint applicable to strike medals are, I believe, three in number ; but they have never been made use of to strike medals of the diameter above named ; and, as when I received the commission to execute this medal, this difficult service was not provided for, but only talked of, as to be required at the time, now that the medal is finished, it will be necessary to think seriously about it. I believe that the diameter of the great screw now in use will be sufficient ; also that the impetus given by the fly and weights attached to it will be enough for the medal in question ; but I cannot vouch for it. It must also be observed that each of the matrices being in two pieces, viz., the centre and the ring, as is shown in the annexed section, it will be absolutely necessary that the field or lower plain of the press should be mathematically true, and exactly parallel with the upper plain of the same, which will have to bear the great force of the screw in giving the blow : if not, the blow will force the centre out of its place ; and if this should occur, the matrices, one or both, will be instantly spoiled : this centre piece in each of the matrixes is in the slightest degree conical. An arrangement will also be necessary to spread the blow given by the nose of the screw equally over the whole surface of the medal. What press, then, it will be necessary to have for the striking of this large medal is a question which, in my capacity of Her Majesty's Chief Medalist, I do not, in truth, feel myself qualified to answer. I should have had more experience of this kind had I been continued in my first employment of chief engraver.

One of these presses is fixed in a room where the matrixes and

punches of the coins are usually multiplied, and adjoining to another in which they are hardened. It is also one of the dirtiest places in the Mint; this is owing to the furnaces which are lighted in it; the great quantity of dust from charcoal, coke, and common coals; also from the number of persons continually passing to and fro, from the studio or apartments of the chief engraver above the room, and also from those of the clerk of the irons, whose room is similarly situated. I would also observe, that from the moment that the press selected for this service shall be adjusted to the state of perfection which is required, such adjustment must not be, in the slightest possible degree, altered, until the medals shall have been all struck. Any other arrangement would probably lead to very great inconveniences and injuries; for if the Master of the Mint were to allow such press to be used from time to time for other public services, and thus the striking of the medal be subjected to occasional interruptions, plausible pretexts would not be wanting to act on such permission, and much mischief would ensue, and every thing would be put out of order, as, indeed, has frequently happened to me on other occasions. To exemplify this, it may be necessary to remind the reader that every medal will require a great many blows, and will frequently be taken from the press to be annealed, and on every such occasion the whole must be found exactly in *statu quo*; which could only be done after repeated trials if any alteration had been allowed in the arrangement of the press. These trials might injure the medals as well as the outlines of the engravings; and the more so as this press is now used night and day for the private medals manufactured by the chief engraver himself. It therefore seems to me useless to think of this press, which must also be the worse for wear for the many years it has been used to the chief engraver's profit.

The second press is one which Mr. Pole, when Master of the Mint, ordered to be made expressly for my use, and for multiplying the matrices and punches of the coins engraved by me, when I held the office of chief engraver. This was to enable me to make use of machinery in a state of perfection, and not injured by constant use in striking dies for the coins; and his intention was to place it in a room under my studio, but at the moment that it was brought almost to the door of my studio, all the officers of the Mint rose in opposition to the Master's orders, and he had the good nature to comply with their wishes; whereupon they replaced it in the turner's shop, where the matrices and all the dies are turned for striking the coins. Now, in the first place, this was a very dangerous spot for it, as there are always five or six workmen in the shop; secondly, it is at times the repository of all the punches and dies to be used for the coins; and, thirdly, it

is liable to be entered by other persons; and, finally, it is a dirty place, ill kept; five or six workmen eat their meals in it, the operations of turning the dies are carried on there, and the floor is strewed with the shavings; any one of these, not bigger than a pin's head, might spoil a matrix while the medals were being struck. It would, therefore, I think, be difficult to use this press for the purpose in question; it would, at least, require to be most minutely examined, and none should be admitted into the shop but those actually engaged in striking the medal, which would be almost impossible.

There is also in the Mint a third press, that which is called the Prussian press, which Mr. Wallace ordered from Berlin, by the advice of Messrs. Barton, Wyon, &c.; but which after it had reached the Mint, and had been paid for at a cost of four or five times as much as an English press would have cost, has never, to my knowledge, been used at all, the workmen not liking it, or not being able to use it. It remained in this state for many years, but those who advised this useless expense becoming apprehensive that when Mr. Labouchere became Master of the Mint the Government would inquire into the circumstance, the officers of the Mint determined to place it in a room belonging to the moneyers, to give it an appearance of being in use; but it was never used. At the time of the coronation of Her present Majesty I applied to Mr. Labouchere for permission to make use of it for the coronation medals. It was granted to me, and I used it with success, but I do not believe it has ever been used since that time, although during, I think, the administration of Mr. Labouchere's successor, the moneyers prevailed on the then Master of the Mint to order me to give up the key of the room in which it was kept, and they resumed the custody of it, to let it be covered with rust, and that it should remain idle. I do not, however, believe that it would be possible to apply this Prussian press to the service in question, owing to circumstances which I could explain on the spot.

The above is the result of many anxious reflections on the subject during the last four years, which I have devoted uninterruptedly to the completion of the medal.

Finally, I wish to impress on all to whom this may come, that the individual who is to be charged with the duty of striking the medals, besides being eminently expert and skilful in his business, must give his serious thoughts to the manner in which the medals, after the several blows to which they have been subjected, may most easily and safely be liberated from the matrices and from the collar. These matrices weigh about 20 pounds each, and they must be raised perpendicularly every time that a medal is put under the press. If the utmost care is not taken in conducting

this part of the operation, it may happen that the outlines of the figures may be scratched or abraded, and minute fragments of the matrix will stick to the medal. This may occur either from carelessness of the workman, or from the adoption of an imperfect mode of releasing the medal from the matrix. There is no undercutting whatever throughout my work, and of this I can give proofs, if required, before I part with it. Again and again I recommend the importance, in separating the matrix from the medal, of not forcing it more on one side than on the other ; the force must be perfectly equal and perpendicular,

I think I have now expressed all that occurs to me of importance on this subject ; and I hope that God will grant me the consolation of seeing my great and laborious work happily struck and represented on a medal ; likewise that Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Government, and the public in general, will see it precisely as I have engraved it.

P.S. I forgot to say that I should very much prefer that the medals should be struck, if possible, without preparatory dies ; and that the dies which I have recommended above should only be made use of for experiments in hardening. I have offered the suggestion mainly from a feeling of anxiety to secure the very best mode of proceeding, if it should be found necessary.

What duties do you consider will remain for you to perform in the Royal Mint after the final completion of the Waterloo medal ? —When I shall have placed, as above, the two matrices of the medal in the hands of the Master of the Mint, I consider that I return to the position in the Mint in which I was placed by the arrangement proposed and signed by the Right Honourable William Tierney, Master of the Mint in the year 1828, which constituted me his then Majesty's chief medallist in the Royal Mint, with a salary of 350*l.* a year, and by which, as far as I recollect the terms and spirit of it, I was to hold myself in readiness to execute any medals which should be ordered of me by any departments of the British Government, and for which I was to be compensated according to the scale of what had been previously paid to me for other works. I was also to bring up a pupil in my art, which I continued to do until I was deprived of a portion of my salary ; but which I am ready to do now, if it should be required of me.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—Some workmen, whilst digging out the earth for the foundation of a house near Coleford, in the Forest of Dean, in the winter of 1847, struck into five Roman Urns of coarse pottery.. Upon examination of the contents of these urns, they were found to consist of a large quantity of third brass Roman coins, of the Emperors Valerian, Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Quintillus, and the Empress Salonina. As only a small portion of the coins has been cleared of aerugo, with which all were much covered, possibly coins of other Emperors, about the period of the Emperors above named, may be amongst the find. Amongst the coins of Gallienus were the following reverses :—*A stag* in different positions,—legend, *Dianae Cons : Aug : — Centaur*,—legend, *Apollini Cons : Aug : — Panther*,—legend, *Libero (p. Cons Aug) — Antelope(?)*.—There were not any other coins mixed with these third brass class. Several hundreds of the coins fell into the hands of Ambrose Perry, Esq., who now possesses them; the rest, supposed to amount with the above, to about 5000, were carried away by the workmen, and dispersed.



CORRESPONDENCE.

G. L.—It is much to be regretted that the place of finding of your coin is not known. Authenticated accounts of the finding of British coins are very desirable. Your example was probably found in Sussex.

CRITO.—It can scarcely be denied, that the Gaulish moneyers adapted as well as adopted types. The Gauls adopted exotic divinities, of which we have both monumental and historical evidence. Caesar expressly says, “*Deum Mercurium maxime colunt*,” and this may explain why we find the Caduceus on the minute thin coins discovered on the site of the ancient camp at Amboise (Revue Numismatique Francoise, Tome II. planche VII. fig. 16). Probably the worship of Mercury by the Gauls, dates from the first irruption of that people into Italy. Observing the statues of Mercury in the open air they would very naturally conclude that it was the tutelar divinity of the invaded country.

B.—A coin the family Calpurnia has the figure of Victory holding a torques, and the head of Rome on the coins of Manlia, is placed within the same object.

A.—A coin of Gades of frequent occurrence. See “Ancient coins of Cities and Princes, pl. 4, fig. 22.” A coin of Carteia also common. Idem, pl. 3, fig. 8.

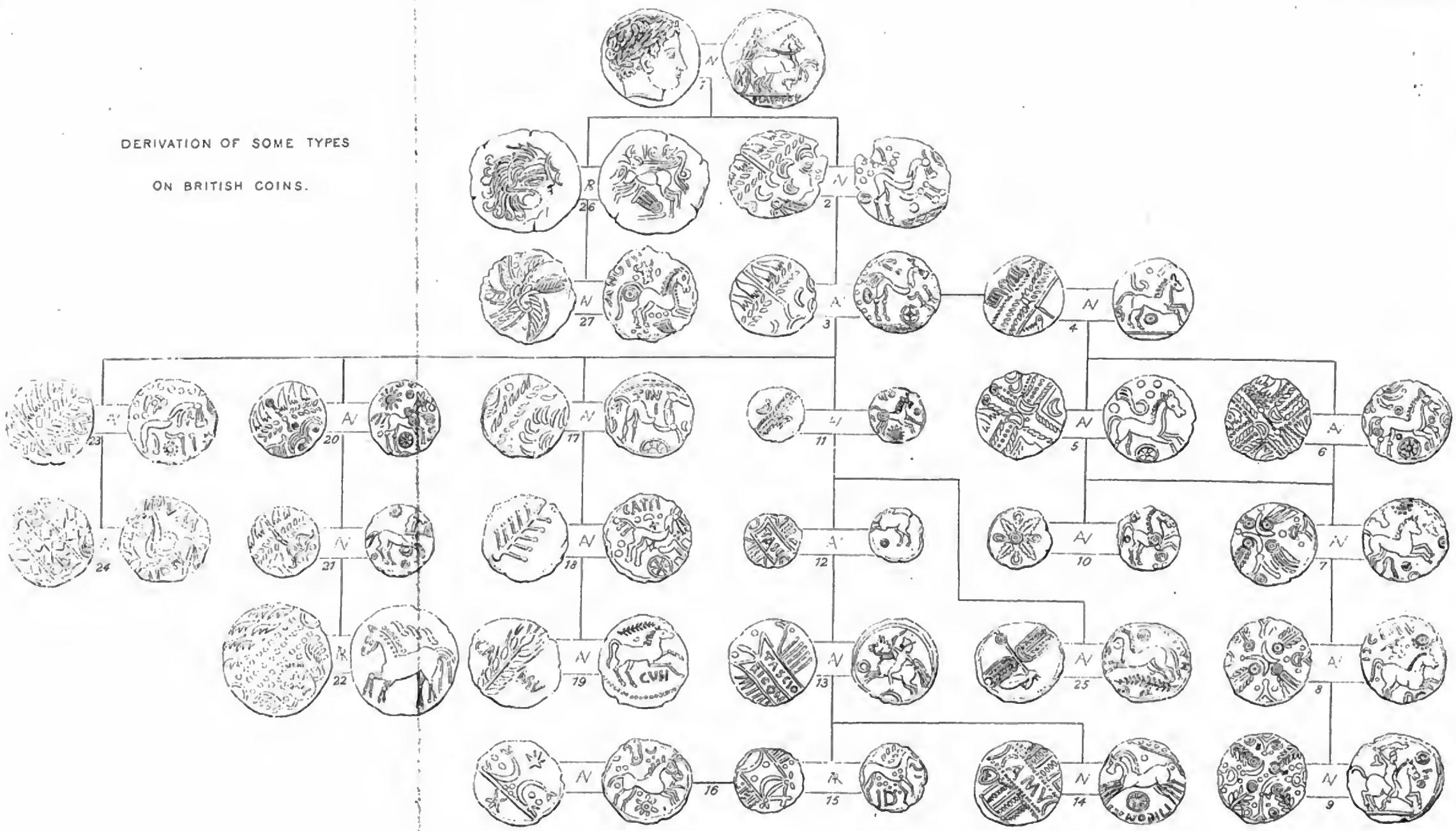
VIATOR.—There are collections of coins at Cambridge, and at Trinity College, Dublin. There is also the collection of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, to which the late Mr. Donec bequeathed his coins.

W.—An East Indian *Fanam*, of no value whatever. Our correspondent runs great risk in forwarding his coins by post.

R.—We returned your coin by the next day's post. Enquiry shall be made of the Post Office authorities. The piece is exactly like that engraved in Ruding, pl. ii. fig. 6. This announcement may prevent the disposal of it by the rogue who stole both that and your letter.



DERIVATION OF SOME TYPES
ON BRITISH COINS.



XIII.

ON THE DATE OF BRITISH COINS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 22, 1849.]

I AM well aware that the question concerning the origin of a coinage in Britain, has already attracted the notice and investigation of many eminent men, whose judicious and erudite labours have so far exhausted the subject, as to leave little hope for any future gleaner in the same field. Nevertheless, I cannot suppress my conviction, that, in the attempts hitherto made to determine this question, hardly sufficient attention has been paid, either to the direct testimony of ancient authors, with the exception of Cæsar; or to what may be deduced from the history of the early commerce of this country; or to what may be termed the pedigree of those British coins whose dates may, with comparative certainty, be determined.

I shall, in the present paper, endeavour to prove from these sources, that a currency of coined money must, of necessity, have existed in some parts of this island before the time of Cæsar's invasion.

The main grounds for an opposite opinion, are no less than what are usually considered the words of Cæsar himself¹—“Utuntur aut nummo æreo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numinis”—backed by two passages in Cicero's Epistles²—“In Britannia nihil esse audio neque auri, neque argenti”—and again,³ “Neque argenti scrupulum esse ullum in illâ insula.”

¹ Bell. Gall. v. 12.

² Ep. ad. Fam. vii. 7.

³ Ep. ad. Att. iv. 16.

From these authorities, it has been concluded by some that the Britons, at the time of Cæsar's arrival among them, had no coinage of their own, and were wholly destitute both of gold and silver. But on close examination, it will, I think, appear, that this conclusion is incorrect, for both the epistles above quoted are written in a very jocose style; and the "nihil," and "neque scrupulum," must be regarded as hyperbolical; indeed, Cicero himself, with an "id si ita est," expresses his doubt of the truth of his assertion. So that the only inference that can fairly be drawn from these two passages is, that gold and silver were far scarcer in Britain than the amount of these metals acquired by the Romans in their conquest of Gaul had led them to expect.

The passage in Cæsar has already been attacked, and to my mind successfully, by Mr. Hawkins,⁴ who shews, on the authority of some of the best ancient MSS., that the use of gold is expressly mentioned by him. But, under any circumstances, this passage can only be a negative argument against the hypothesis of gold and silver having been current in Britain at that time, as it does not directly deny that such was the case; and, at all events, Cæsar's assertion cannot in any way apply to that part of the country which he never visited, and with which he was totally unacquainted.⁵

If, however, the vanquished Britons were devoid of money worthy the name, what could have induced Cæsar to lay a yearly tribute upon them, and to settle "quid in annos singulos vectigalis P. R. Britannia penderet"?⁶ That a money payment was here intended, appears from

⁴ Num. Chron. i. 13, *et seq.*; Eng. Silver Coins, p. 18, *et seq.*

⁵ Bell. Gall. iv. 20.

⁶ Bell. Gall. v. 22.; Conf. Dion. Cass. lib. xi.; et Eutrop. Brev. vi. 17.

the word “vectigal” being employed, a word, I believe, that is never used thus absolutely, except as having a reference to money. Suetonius, indeed, distinctly affirms that he demanded money—“pecunias et obsides imperavit”;⁷ and Cicero, writing on the same subject at the very time of its occurrence, uses the words, “imperatā pecunia.”⁸ That this money was actually paid, we may gather from Diodorus,⁹ though it appears soon afterwards to have been commuted for duties levied on the commerce between Gaul and Britain.¹⁰

Now, although some have imagined that the Britons commenced coining money on purpose to pay this tribute, an imagination not worth refuting, the passages cited cannot but induce us to suppose that they possessed the wherewithal to pay a money-tax, at the time such a tax was imposed on them by Cæsar.

But what say the ancient historians as to the presence of gold and silver in this country? “Fert Britannia aurum et argentum pretium victoriæ,” says Tacitus;¹¹ Φέρει δὲ σῖτον καὶ βοσκήματα, καὶ χρυσὸν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ σόδηρον, says Strabo;¹² and Solinus¹³ speaks of the “metallorum largam varianque copiam, quibus Britanniæ solum undique generum pollet.” He also instances¹⁴ the Silures as not employing money, but simply barter, which implies, that in this respect they differed from the inhabitants of some other parts of this country. Mela likewise mentions¹⁵ the inhabitants of the interior as becoming more ignorant of other riches than flocks and territory, as they receded farther from the continent, from which we must infer, that “other

⁷ In Vit. Jul. Cæs. xxv.

⁸ Ep. ad. Att. iv. 17.

⁹ Lib. vi.

¹⁰ Strabo, lib. ii. p. 116, ed. 1620; lib. iv. p. 200.

¹¹ Agric. xii.

¹² Lib. iv. p. 199.

¹³ Cap. xxxi. sec. alias. xxxv.

¹⁴ Ut supra.

¹⁵ Lib. iii. c. 3.

riches" were known to the inhabitants of the southern coast. It may, indeed, be urged, that these writers are all of them later than Cæsar; yet it is to be observed, that the information upon which some of them wrote was derived from earlier sources, and that not one of them treats the presence of gold and silver in the island as of recent date, or appears to have had the remotest conception, that in Cæsar's time it was destitute of them.

Let us now see what view of the subject the history of the early commerce of this country would naturally lead us to take. About the year 600 B.C., the Phœnicians of Carthage,¹⁶ and her colonies in Spain, commenced their commerce with the Cassiterides, and probably with Britain, and carried it on exclusively by barter. The commerce of the Greeks of Marseilles with these islands dates some 300 years later, and seems to have been carried on for some time in the same manner. About 200 B.C., the second Punic War, and the consequent abandonment of their colonies in Spain by the Carthaginians, appears to have put an end to their trade with Britain, and to have left its commerce in the hands of their Greek competitors. It was, perhaps, a consequence of the uncertainty entailed upon the navigation of the Mediterranean by these wars, that the merchants of Marseilles, about this time, gave up their direct intercourse with Britain by sea, and thenceforward carried on their trade overland through Gaul. This system diverted the commerce of Britain eastward from its first seat on the coast of Cornwall; the tin being now brought to the Isle of Wight,¹⁷ and thence transported to the coast of Gaul; whence, by a thirty days' journey, it was borne on horses to the mouth of the Rhone.

¹⁶ For this account I am principally indebted to Henry's Great Britain, book i. c. 6.

¹⁷ Diodorus Siculus, lib. v.

The result was, that, by degrees, nearly the whole of the trade fell into the hands of Gaulish merchants, who, for various reasons, were better adapted than the Greeks for carrying on a traffic of this kind through their own country, and who thus formed a connecting link between the rude inhabitants of Britain and the flourishing cities of Marseilles and Narbonne.

Now, while this commerce was confined to the Phoenicians and Greeks, it was, no doubt, as easy as it was politic for them to keep the Britons, a barbarous people, with whom they had nothing in common, in ignorance of the use of money, and to obtain their valuable commodities in exchange for trumpery wares. But with the Gauls and Britons it was far otherwise: of kindred race—speaking the same language—with the same institutions, manners, and religion—the advances in knowledge and civilisation, made by the one people, must speedily have been communicated to the other. And this becomes the more apparent, when we consider, that in addition to the intercourse of trade, a connexion of a far closer kind existed between the two nations, Britain being regarded by the Gauls as the birth-place of their religion,¹⁸ whither, even in far later times, their more learned Druids resorted for the completion of their education.

But the Gauls, at the time of their maintaining this commerce with the Britons, were acquainted with the use of money, which they had probably learned from the Greeks of Marseilles, whose coins, and especially the *Philippi* in circulation among them, they rudely imitated. We have, therefore, every reason to believe, that they must have communicated this knowledge to the Britons; and if this were actually the case, it is to that part of this country

¹⁸ Cæsar, Bell. Gall. vi. 13.

whither they principally traded (that is to say, to the counties adjoining the Isle of Wight) that we must look for the discovery of the earliest specimens of British coins ; which should also, on this hypothesis, be struck on a Gaulish or Grecian model. If, on the contrary, it was not till after Cæsar's invasion that money was struck in this island, it would most probably be in Kent — according to his account the most civilised part of the country, and that most subject to Roman influence — that they would be found ; and if so, we should expect them to shew traces of a Roman origin.

There are, however, but few British coins on which evidences of a Roman descent are apparent, and these are principally of the time of Cunobeline. We have, on the contrary, a large variety, I might almost say a majority, of British types which, on careful examination, may be traced to one common origin, and whose prototype is evidently a rude imitation of the Greek, or, more probably, Gaulish Philippus.¹⁹ This prototype has, on the obverse, a rude laureated head ; and, on the reverse, a horse, not unfrequently with eight legs, and generally with the remains of a Victory and chariot behind it. It is, I believe, most frequently found in the counties adjoining the Isle of Wight, though occasionally occurring in Kent and Surrey. It is, at any rate, certain that some of the closest imitations of it are commonly discovered in Dorsetshire and Sussex. Coins of this type in gold generally weigh from 115 to 117 grains ; and we find this weight being gradually decreased in its descendants, till, in the time of Cunobeline, it is reduced to from 82 to 84 grains. So that the weight alone would be nearly sufficient to prove its

¹⁹ Ruding, pl. i. 17—21.

superior antiquity to any other type; it being almost universally the case, that the earlier coins of any country are heavier than those of more recent date, though of the same denomination.

I will now proceed to show how, from this prototype, by means of successive imitations of imitations, a number of new and totally distinct types arose, until their original was quite lost sight of. In doing this, however, I cannot present you with the exact numismatic succession of the types, but can only exhibit such specimens of the coins as have come down to our times as may enable you, without much difficulty, to trace the transition. It will be found of service to remember that these apparent changes are partly owing to the dies having increased in size through successive copying, while the flan having rather diminished than otherwise, a part only of the impression of the die is to be found upon the coins; as is the case with some of the Indian rupees,²⁰ on which not above one-third of the inscription on the die appears. No. 2 on the accompanying sketch is an apparently rather late variety of the prototype, its weight being only $103\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and its size considerably smaller than that of heavier specimens. From this to No. 3 the transition is easy; but the weight is diminished to $91\frac{1}{2}$ grains. On No. 4, the leaves of the wreath proceed in opposite directions from the centre, and the type shews a tendency to assume a cruciform appearance: the weight is again diminished to $87\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Some of the coins lately discovered on Whaddon Chase are very similar to this, but the remains of the clothing of the neck are more apparent, and some of the crescent-shaped figures representing the front hair are to be seen in the quarter shaded in the

²⁰ Rudling, Supp. pl. t. 6.

sketch. Their weight is from 88 to 90 grains.²¹ On No. 5, we have the wreath crossed by another, at right angles; but, to mark its descent, it still retains two locks of its prototype's back hair in one of the compartments formed by the cross, while in another we may observe the clothing of the neck, and in a third one of the crescent-shaped representatives of the front hair. On No. 6, the origin of the type is still apparent, there being locks of hair in each of the compartments. No. 7 is a somewhat similar type, evidently derived from the same origin, the wreath shewing the outline of the jaw, being slightly curved, the dress of the neck being represented by a Y-shaped figure, and one of the crescent-shaped ornaments apparently doing duty as an eye, as vestiges of an outline of a nose and forehead may be perceived. The reverse of this coin is also remarkable, as showing traces of both the head and hind-legs of the second horse of the biga. Its weight is 85½ grains. On No. 8, the laureated head is reduced to a regular cruciform pattern, and on the reverse is the legend TASClAV; and from this we arrive at No. 9, which is the perfect Verulam type of Tasciovanus, with the four converging branches, and the letters VER between them. The weight of this specimen is 84 grains, about which point it appears to have become fixed.

We have here then some sort of date from which, although it cannot itself be accurately ascertained, we may argue back as to the probable age of the prototype. Although we cannot exactly fix the year of Cunobeline's death, or the length of his reign, it is certain that he was a contemporary of Augustus, whom he probably did not

²¹ There were also in this find a few similar to Ruding, i. 9, weighing about 95 grains, and, no doubt, of earlier date than the bulk.

survive many years, and that the multitude and variety of his coins will justify us in assigning him a lengthened reign. We cannot, therefore, greatly err in assuming Holinshed's assertion, that it commenced in the nineteenth year of Augustus, that is to say, B.C. 13, or forty-one years after Cæsar's second invasion, as correct. Now if, according to Mr. Birch's theory, the coins bearing TASCIA, TASCIAV, etc., as their only legend, are to be assigned to Tasciovanus, the father of Cunobeline, it is probable that they were struck previously to this date. But the reign of Tasciovanus, to judge by his coins, must, like that of Cunobeline, have extended over no small number of years, and may not unfairly be considered to have commenced from ten to fifteen years after Cæsar's invasion. On No. 8, as well as on Nos. 12 and 13, of the sketch, we have the name of this prince; and of these No. 8, at all events, from the number of intervening varieties between it and No. 9, must have been struck towards the commencement of his reign. I will, therefore, appeal to the reason of any one, whether it is possible for the utter change of type, weight, and workmanship, from No. 2 to Nos. 8,²² 12, and 13, to have taken place in so short a time as that between Cæsar's invasion and the accession of Tasciovanus, or even of Cunobeline; and that, too, in defiance of the efforts of each successive moneyer to imitate the coins already in circulation. It must, on the contrary, be evident, that a considerable length of time must have elapsed to have produced such strange metamorphoses; so that I think we shall be fully justified in assuming, that the prototype from which they were derived was introduced into Britain at that period to which history would seem to point, viz., soon after the commence-

²² There is a coin of Eppillus, evidently derived from the same origin, and somewhat resembling No. 3 (*vide* Stukeley, pl. xx. 3).

ment of the Græco-Gaulish commerce with this country, or, at a rough estimate, B.C. 150.

I will not occupy your time by tracing the pedigrees of the other types given in the sketch, as I trust they are sufficiently obvious. I think, however, that they will prove of some assistance towards classifying and arranging the uninscribed varieties of British coins.

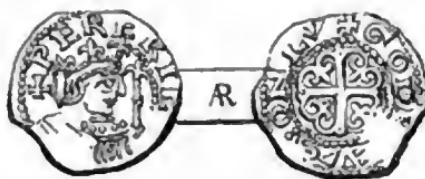
It is much to be regretted, that we have not, at present, sufficient facts at our command as to the localities where coins of any particular type are principally found, to trace the progress of the art of coining through the country, or to observe what influence the invasion of the Belgæ may have had upon it. Much, however, may be done by carefully observing and recording any fresh discoveries of British coins; and I have but little doubt, that if this be properly done, we shall, before many years are over, be able to attain a much clearer insight into the subject.

Thus far I may observe at present, that the coins generally recede farther from the prototype as the places of their discovery recede from the southern coast—as, for instance, the Yorkshire and Norfolk types, Nos. 24 and 16; and that in the south-western counties the workmanship of the coins appears continually to have deteriorated; while in the south-eastern and eastern, after declining for a time, it again improves, probably through the introduction of foreign artists, till, under Cunobeline, it attains its highest perfection.

J. EVANS.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

No.	Metal	Authority.	Weight.	Where Found.
1	AV.	Stater of Philip II. In Brit. Mus.	Grains. 182	
2	AV.	Ruding, i.15	103½	
3	AV.	„ i.14	91½	
4	AV.	„ ii.39	87½	{ Similar at Whaddon Chase.
5	AV.	{ Stukeley's Brit. Coins, xix.3) (Coll. of Mr. J. T. Lockyer),	—	
6	AV.	Smith's Coll. Ant. lvi. 4 (Meus).	82½	Ditto (88½ g.) Farley Heath.
7	AV.	Ruding, A.95; N.Jour.i.225, 9.	85½	High Wycombe.
8	AV.	„ A.94; „ „ i.225, 8.	83½	
9	AV.	„ A.100; „ „ i. 91 ..	84	Old Sarum.
10	AV.	Num. Chron. iii. 153, 2	—	Dorchester; Oxon.
11	AV.	„ „ ii. 231, 1	17	
12	AV.	Rud. Ap. xxix. 8; Akerm. xxii. 5.	—	
13	AV.	N. Chron. iii. 153, 1; Ak. xxii. 4.	84	Rome.
14	AV.	Ruding, iv. 1; Hawkins, ii. 19...	82½	
15	AR.	Num. Chron. i. 90, 20.....	19	March; Cambr.
16	AV.	Rud. A.87; Hawk.i.2; N.J.i.224.	82	Oxnead; Norfolk.
17	AV.	{ Num. Chron. vii. 16 (Proceed.); Akerman, xxi. 13.....	83	Alfriston; Sussex.
18	EL.	Rud. A.81; Hawk.i.7; N.J.i.223.	—	Frome.
19	AV.	Ruding, iv. 3	80½	
20	AV.	„ i. 16	20	
21	AV.	Num. Chron. i. 88, 8	20½	Near Chichester.
22	AR.	Rud. iii.43; Stukeley, i.8.....	152½	
23	AV.	„ i.11.....	88½	
24	AV.	„ A.83; Hawk.i.8; N.J.i.223.	84	Yorkshire.
25	AV.	„ A.93; Num. Journ. i. 225.	83	
26	BIL.	Meus.....	102½	Devonshire (?)
27	AV.	Ruding, A.89; N. Journ.i.224.	83	



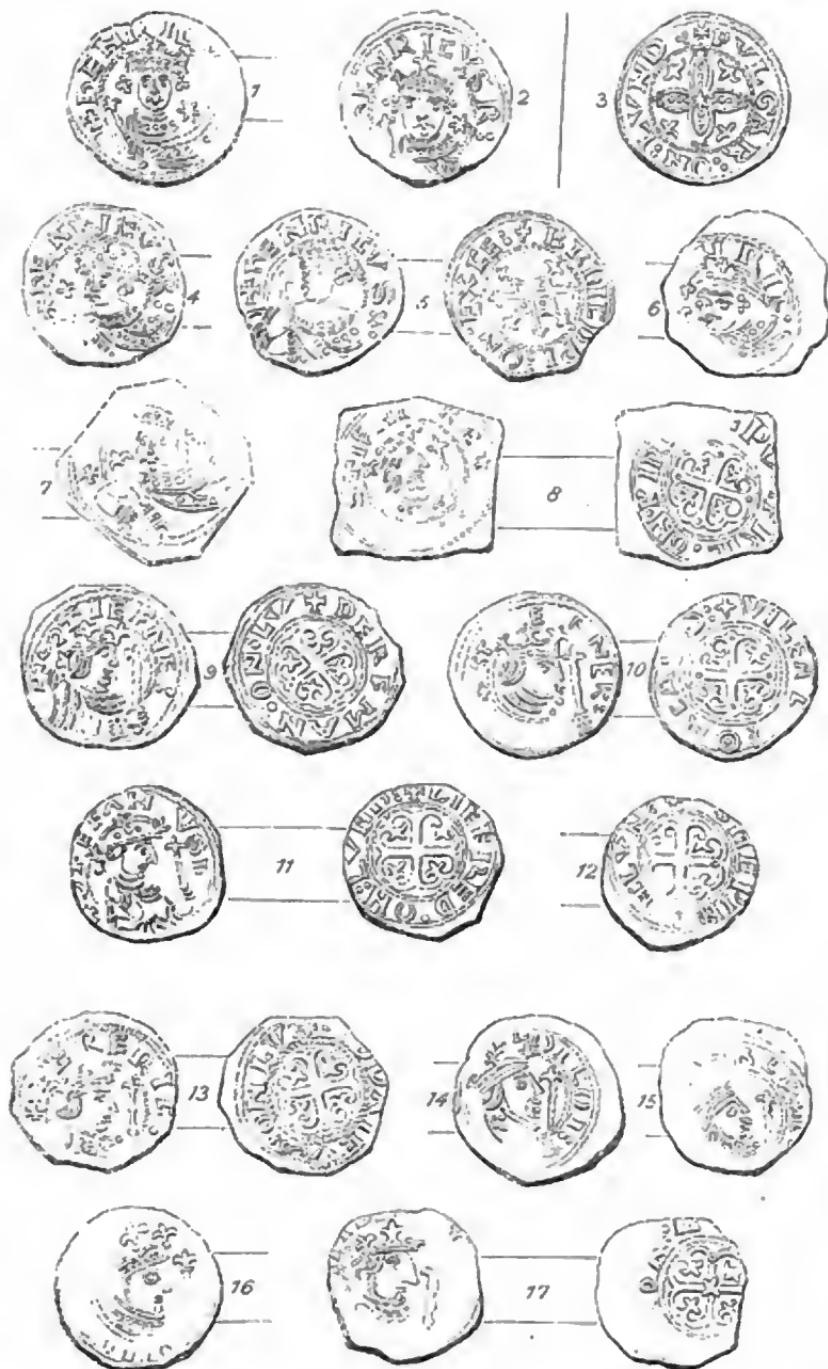
XIV.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF A COLLECTION OF COINS
OF HENRY I. AND STEPHEN, DISCOVERED IN
HERTFORDSHIRE, IN 1818.

By J. RASHLEIGH, Esq.

As the circumstances connected with the discovery of these coins is involved in so much obscurity, from their having been taken from their hiding-place as far back as the year 1818, and from the unwillingness of the original possessor (who is now dead) to give any information on the subject,¹ we must remain satisfied with the fact, that here the

¹ The story, if it can be depended upon, as gleaned from various quarters, is the following. In the year 1818, as some labourers were digging in a field, in the neighbourhood of Watford, they turned up about a dozen small silver coins. These they carried to the watch-makers of Watford; but, not being able to find a purchaser, they took them to their employer, who bought them for a trifling sum. Immediate search was then made to ascertain if more coins lay buried, and almost the





coins are, and that they have been preserved to the present time unscattered and unmelted; so that a description can be made of the hoard (almost, if not quite, entire) in the state in which it was disinterred. It is much to be wished, for the better advancement of numismatic science (which may greatly assist and illustrate history), that hoards of coins should *in no instance* be scattered, until an accurate and minute description of every coin has been taken; and if the numismatists previous to the last ten or fifteen years, as well as many of the present time, had observed this rule, information connected with our ancestors' circulating medium would have advanced much more satisfactorily and accurately than it has done.

These coins are said to have been found about ten or twelve inches below the surface of the ground, and to have been deposited in a rude jar, which had been made of clay, and apparently baked only in the sun. The jar was shattered to pieces by the stroke of the spade; but some of the pieces have been joined together, sufficiently to shew its shape and dimensions. The diameter of the base is 5½ inches; the height of what still exists is about 5 inches. The top (if it ever had one) is altogether lost, and had probably been broken and scattered by the passing and re-passing of the plough some years before the coins attracted notice.

The total number of coins in the hoard was 1094 whole and 33 halves of pennies; namely, of William II., 1 half penny; of Henry I., 456 whole and 21 half pennies; of Stephen, 631 whole and 11 half pennies; also 6 which

first dig of the spade broke into a hollow space, which proved to be an earthenware jar, containing a great number of coins; and, on further search being made, the whole of those here described were, in course of time, disinterred.

are supposed to be baronial coins struck during Stephen's reign. This number is, probably, nearly *all* that were found.² Out of the whole number, about 600 and upwards have been doomed to the melting pot, because they have little or no legend, and but the smallest part of the type discernible. Most of the coins, however, appear, from their weight, to have been but little in circulation, and parts of some of those which are worst struck are as sharp as if just from the die; but, again, some bear the marks of much wear, especially those from the Winchester mint.

If so large a number of coins of Henry I. and Stephen were placed before any numismatist, he would at first conclude, that amongst them there must occur, if not some new, at least many of the numerous known types of these kings. But such is not the case here; for, amongst the whole, there are of Henry I. but two, and those well-known types, namely, Hawkins, 255, 262; and of Stephen only one type, and that the most common, namely, Hawkins, 270. Also the few coins which do not bear Henry's or Stephen's name are yet of the same type as those of the latter monarch. These last are supposed to be some of the coins which history tells us were struck in great numbers by Stephen's discontented barons, but of which no specimen has hitherto been clearly

² There are many legendary reports about the whole mass having been forwarded to the British Museum, and, after *only ten* had been selected, the rest returned. Again, that the clergyman, and other people of the town of Watford, had a pick at them, etc., etc., etc. But the rarity and fine condition of many of the coins are sufficient proofs that a knowing numismatist never before had the option of selecting from, *nor even had a sight of*, the whole mass. It is, however, probable, that a few were picked up by the workmen, and sold to some of the numerous collectors and dealers, who flocked to Watford at the report of the discovery.

made out; they are, therefore, perhaps the most interesting part of the whole discovery. For, as two of them are extremely fine, and the legend very perfect, there can be little doubt of the correct appropriation of at least these to this class. I may here remark, that, in each of the above different types, there is a very great variety, both in the shape of the crown, in the size of the face and bust (see the plate, Nos. 1 and 2), in the character and expression (if such rude work can convey any expression) of the countenance, and also in the shape and thickness of the letters which form the legend.

With regard to the time of the secretion of these coins, there can be no doubt that they were buried during the reign of Stephen; but about what year is very uncertain; though I think, from the appearance of the coins, it must have been in the early part of his reign, and not improbably during the disturbed year 1140 (see William of Malmesbury's account of this year).

The fact of so large a number of Stephen's coins, of only one type, having been found in company with coins of Henry I. is interesting, as it proves almost beyond a doubt, that *this type was THE FIRST one issued by Stephen*; and, as some of them are much worn, and they bear the names of more than thirty mints, situated in widely-distant parts of the country, we may conclude that, *for several years, up to the time of this deposit* (perhaps from 1135 to, at least, 1140?), *this was THE ONLY type in circulation*; and that all the other numerous types which are known to have issued from his mints, as well as those coins said to have been struck during his reign by Bishop Henry, Earl Robert, Stephen and Matilda, and Eustace, were struck at a time subsequent to this deposit: otherwise, some of these rarities would surely have been found amongst this

numerous collection. If, therefore, we could with any certainty ascertain the year of the deposit, it would be important, inasmuch as it would confine the time of the coinage of these last-mentioned rare and interesting coins to a definite part of Stephen's reign, and thus help us to learn more clearly the occasion on which they were struck.

The two types of Henry I. which are found in this hoard do not help us to arrive at a similar satisfactory conclusion about the position, as to the time of coinage, which they ought to hold amongst the numerous types of this king. But, though the position of their coinage is uncertain, this collection suggests the great probability that *these two types were those which remained latest in general circulation.* For had any of the other known types been much, or at all, current at the time of this deposit, some of them would surely have found their way into this numerous and extensively minted collection. It is to be observed, that many of the type Hawkins, 255, bear marks of having been some time in circulation; but, Hawkins, 263, are most of them as fine and sharp as if they had lately issued from the mint. So that, though the former (Hawkins, 255) remained one of the latest in circulation, it is not improbable that it was one of the earliest struck. For the reverse so much resembles that of William I. or II. (Hawkins, 238), one half penny of which was found with this hoard, that according to the accepted mode of giving precedence to types, we cannot place them very far apart; and this opinion is supported by the fact, that, even previous to this discovery, this type was the commonest and most worn of all Henry's money.

In the lists which are here subjoined, the moneyers' names and the mints are connected as on the coins. It is

remarkable how very rarely any coins of these reigns are found either perfectly struck or in good condition. The legend of each variety is given below; but, that this list may not deceive collectors, and make them think better of the coins than they deserve, it is well to warn them, that in some cases, where the legend can be entirely made out (though imperfectly), the type of the coin is either quite effaced, or not at all struck up; and again, where the portrait is fine, the legend is entirely gone or ill struck. So that a specimen which, when described on paper, appears to be good (because all, or most, of the letters can, though with difficulty, be made out), is in reality so bad that it has been handed over to the melting pot. However, no variety of moneymaster or mint has been altogether destroyed. For, after a selection had been made for my own cabinet, one of *every variety* was chosen for our national collection; and several of the best of the remainder have been reserved to be scattered amongst friends and private collectors.

SUMMARY OF THE COINS.

	TYPE.	No. of Whole Pennies.	No. of Halves of Pennies.	Total of Whole and Half Pennies.
WILLIAM II.	Hawkins, Plate xviii. 238.....	—	1	1
HENRY I....	{ Num. Chron., Plate, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7..... } { Hawkins, Plate xx. 255	398	21	419
" "....	{ Num. Chron., Plate, Nos. 1, 2, 3..... } { Hawkins, Plate xx. 262	58	—	58
STEPHEN....	{ Num. Chron., Plate, Nos 8, 9, 10, 11 .. } { Hawkins, Plate xxi. 270	632	11	643
BARONIAL ..	{ Num. Chron., Plate, Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, } and the Wood-cut	6	—	6
	Total	1,094	33	1,127

The legends of each type will now be given successively, and after each list some of the peculiarities noticed.

WILLIAM II. (?)

TYPE, Hawkins, 238; Ruding, pl. i. 10.

CAMBRIDGE.

Obv. +PIL— ANI Rev. —R ON GRAN

From this single half penny no conclusive argument can be drawn as to which of the two Williams it belongs. It might possibly have been kept in currency, by mistake for the similar reverse type of Henry I. All that can be said of it is, that it *may* help to strengthen other evidence tending to prove that the coins with the two stars belong to the second William. This, and all the other half pennies, had been intentionally cut, so as to be current for half the penny. There were no pennies found *cut* into quarters, though there were many *broken* pieces which might have represented farthings.

HENRY I.

TYPE, Hawkins, 255; Ruding, pl. ii. fig. 6.

NOTE.—The mints and moneymarks marked * are not mentioned by Ruding; and those marked † occur on coins in this collection of both Henry I. and Stephen.

BRISTOL.†

Obverse.	Reverse.
+DENRICVS:	+RICEARD: ON .RIS
+DENRIEV:	+TVREDIL: * . .: BR..

CANTERBURY.†

2 +DENR.LVS	AGDEMVNND*	—: LAN:
6 +D.....	+RODBE ..	. N LAND
+DENRIEV:	.... BERD:	—: EAN
3 +..NRIEV.	.... RT:	—: LAN:
DEN.....	RODBERT	.. .
... RIEVS	.... AI	—: LAN
.....	.... FPIN	—: LAN

	<i>Obverse.</i>	<i>CHESTER.†</i>	<i>Reverse.</i>
	+DENRIEVS:	+AILMA . *	—: EESTR
2	+DEN..EVS:	+TDBVRB .. N:*	ONCES
		—	
	+DENRIEV.	ST. EDMUNDSBURY.†	
		.. LEBERT*†	— EDMVN
		—	
4	+DENRIEVS:	EXETER.*†	
	+DENRIEVS	+BRDIEDPI:*	— EXCE:
	+DENRIE..	BR.....	.. EXCES:
2	+DENRIEVS R	. AWI:*	—: EXCES:
		.. ELPI:*	—: EX..
		—	
		GLoucester.†	
	+EN..EVS	+ALFPINE:	— GLOE
2	+DENRIEVS:	+R. DBERT:	—: GLOE:
	.....	+SAPINE:*	—: GLOPE
		+WI...D	—: GLO.
		—	
		HEREFORD.†	
2	+DENRIEVS:	+EDRIEVS†	— DERE
	+DENRIEVS:	+SÆRIE:†	—: DEREF:
		—	
4	+.....	Ipswich.†	
		OSBERN:†	—: GIPE:
		—	
		LINCOLN.†	
	+DEN....	+ARN. I*†	— . IC..E
	.. NRIEVS	.. SLAE*	— N.E
	... R....	... ED	.. ICOL
3	DEN....	....	.. NICOL:
	.....	+ .....	—: NICO:
		—	
		LONDON.†	
6	+DENRIEVS:	+ÆDGar:†	—: LVNDE
3	+DE..IEV:	+ÆDGar:	—: LVND
	+D. NR..VS	+A	— LVN
12	+DENRIEVS	BALDEPIN:†	—: LVN:

LONDON—*continued.*

Obverse.	Reverse.
+DENRIE ..	. ALDEPINE . . .
2 +DENRIE ..	BALDEPINE — LVN
2 +DENRIEVS	+BRDELMAR*† — LV:
2 +DENRIEVS	+BRIDMAR .—: LVN
.. NRIE: .	. RI. M.. .—: LVN
9 +DENRIEVS	+DEREMANRI:† — LVN
10 +DENRIEVS	+DEREMANR: —: LVN
2 +D.....S	+DEREMAN:R: — L..
+D.. RIEVS	+DERMAN: — LVND:
13 +DENRIEVS	+DEREMAN:† — LVN
DE...L	+DERMAN . . .
+DENRIEVS	+EASTMVND: * — LVN
6 +DENRIEVS	+ESTMVND† — LVN
+D.. RI ..	+ES...ND — . LVND
4 +DENRIEVS	+ESTMVND: — L..
+DENRIEVS R:	+EST . . . — LVND
2 +DENRIEVS	+GILEBERD* — .VN
+	. ILEBERT . . .
2 +DENRIE ..	+GILLEBER. . . .
+DENRGVS	GO. RIE† — LVN
8 +DENRIEVS:	+GODRIE: —: LVNDEN:
+D.....	+GODR.E — LVND
3 +DENRIE ..	+GODRIEVS:† — L..
6 +DENRIEVS	+LEFRED: * — LVND
+DENRIEV.	+LIFRED: — . . . E
+DENRIEVS	+LIFFRED: — LVND:
2 +DENRIEVS	+LIEFRED† — LVND:
10 +DENRIEVS	+ORDGAR:† — LVNDE:
3 +DENRIEVS	ORGARVS* — LVND
3 +DENRIEVS	OSBERN — LVND
+DENR..VS	OSEBERN: — LVN
8 +DENRIEVS	+PVLFPIN — LVND
4 +DENRIEVS	+PVLFPIE: —: LVND
+DENRIEVS	+ROGIER:† — L...
8 +DENRIEVS	+ROGER — LVNDE
2 +DENRIEVS	+SMÆPIN*† .. L..
2 +DENRIEVS R	+SMEPI . — LVND
6 +DENRIEVS	+TOVI:† — LVNDE
4 +DENRI... .	+TOVI: — LVNDENE
+... RIEVS R	+TOV. . . ND
3 +DENRIEVS	. ETMAR* — LVN
..... .	+... DVS — LVND
+DENRIEVS	. LRAVEN* — L..

UNCERTAIN.*

Obverse.		Reverse.
+DENRILEV.	SWETMAN:*	—: NA.
+...NRIEVS:	+SWETMAN	... R
<hr/>		
NORTHAMPTON.†		
+DENR....	+PAIE...*	.. NORPA:
DENRIEVS	PVL. OD:	—: NOI. A
2 +DE. RI. VS	+.....	— NORPA:
<hr/>		
NORWICH.†		
5 +DENRIEVS	+AILPI:†	—: NORP
DENRIEVS	+BALD....	— NOR
2 +DEN. IEVS	+EDWINE*	.. NOR. IL
2 DENRI..S	+OTER:†	— .. RPIE
3 +DENRIEVS	+SVS. MAN*	— NORP
..... EVS	.VNSMAN*†	— NOR
<hr/>		
OXFORD.†		
+DEN..EVS	+RAWLF*	.. OXEN
2 +DENRILEV	+SAGRIM:*	—: OXENN
<hr/>		
SANDWICH.*†		
DENRIC:	+GILEBERT:†	.. SAN
<hr/>		
WINCHESTER.†		
+DENRILEV.	+AILPARD:*	— PINCE:
+DENRI..	+ALFRIEVS*	.. PIN
+DENRIEVS	+ALFRIL	— PINCE
2 DENRIEVS	+GODPINE	.. PI. L.
2	+GODPINE	.. P.N.
.. NRI...	+G .....	.. PINDES
+DENRIE:	+P. PIG:†	—: PIN:
DENR.	+KIM...*	.. PIN
7 +DENRIEVS;	+SAIET*†	— PINCES
2 +DEN. ....	.OVI:	— PINDES
<hr/>		
YORK.*†		
2 +DENR....	+.....	.. —: EVERWIE:
.....	.....	— EV.

Obverse.		UNCERTAIN(?).	Reverse.
.....	.....	+ AILRED*	.....
.....	EVIS	+ ALFPINE†	..... D. 4
2 + D. .	RIDEVS	+ BRVNMAN*	—
.....	DEN...VS	+ ELWI:*	—
.....	.....	+ GODPINE	.....
+ D. .	RIDE S	+ LEV ...	FS. NL
.....	DEN.	+ OD. .... *	.... O. D
+ D. .	DENRIEVS:	+ RAVENGIAR*	....
+ D. .	NRI:	.... EPIN:	—
+ D. .	IEV.	+ SAIJ:...S	—
.....	NRIEVS	+ SIWARD*†	—
+ D. .	NRIE..	+ S. EPPAN...*	....
5 + D. .	RIE.S	+ STIFNE:	—
.....	NR....	+ VLF:*	—
.....	.....	+ VLFR ..	....
2 + D. .	RI....	+ WIL. . IV	.... L. P7
.....	DENR. ....	. STANCDE:*	—
.....	... RICVS	.... NOD:*	—
		.... D. LVD*	—

The several halves of pennies of this type do not differ from the above whole pennies.

Of the above type there are 398 whole and 21 half coins. There are specimens from 16 different mints, besides those which are uncertain. Five of these mints are not mentioned by Ruding. The moneyers' names are 66, of which 52 are not in Ruding's list. The king's title on this type is generally HENRIEV and HENRIEVS. On three coins he is styled HENRIEVS R; on three others HENRIL; and on only one, of ruder work and with a large head, HENRI. One of the coins which read HENRIL is without an inner circle on the obverse, of rude work, and a very irregular shape (see Plate, No. 5). The majority of this type are

¹ Gloucester(?).

⁵ Winchester(?).

⁶ York(?).

⁷ Lancaster.

⁸ Sandwich.

irregularly shaped. There are some which are almost square: others have the four corners of the square cut off, and thus become octagons (see Plate, No. 6). But, again, some are *perfectly round*, though the impression even on these is in general unevenly struck. It is to be regretted, that the whole mass of the coins was not weighed previous to their being arranged, so that the average weight might have been accurately ascertained. But, from weighing many of the very worst and rejected ones together, their average weight was found to be about $21\frac{1}{2}$ grains; thus even these had lost only $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain from circulation. Ten of the least worn and best spread specimens averaged rather more than $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains. And the heaviest individual coin which has been weighed is 23 grains, and is the only coin of this type which is *above* the proper weight.

Of this, and both the other types found with it, there are specimens from the Chester mint; and they all read so plainly EES, EEST, and EESTR, that there can be no doubt of their being rightly ascribed. There are no coins from the Leicester mint of this type, but of both the other there are specimens, and they read LELE, LERED, LEREDEE, all of which must unquestionably be intended for Leicester. The coins from the Saint Edmundsbury mint are without the letters which usually represent the *prænomen*, "Saint," and they have ED, EDM, EDMVN. From the Lincoln mint, there are specimens of all three types, and they, without exception, have the name of the town spelt in the Norman way NIE, NIEO, NIEOL, and not once in the Latinised form, which has been hitherto most common. This way of spelling the name of the town upon the coins has been thought to have been the sole work of a certain French moneyer; and, indeed, the Norman spelling may have been *introduced* by a Norman artist, but here are

portions of the names of *several* moneymen. It is, therefore, most probable that, from our early documents having been generally written in Norman French, the Norman mode of writing the name became common.⁹ In Ruding's list of the mints of Henry III. he gives several instances of the town being spelt in the Norman manner; but, as he has separated the moneymen and mints, his list gives no help in the difficulty; and it is unfortunate that all the Lincoln coins in the list given above are so badly struck that the whole name of a moneymen is not preserved. It is singular, that the coins, only of this type and of this mint, have the letter C, in the word NICOL, of a rounded form: in every other instance throughout the collection the letter C is of a squared shape. It is uncertain what mint can be intended by the letters NA . . . ? The N cannot well be a blundered H, and intended for HAM, or HAST, for there is the difficulty that the N is well engraved, and that on another coin, from the same die and with the same moneymen, the last and only distinct letter of the mint is R (the first three or four letters of the word being lost). Can it possibly be intended for Newark?

One of the moneymen's names, Stephen, is written STIFNE, and STEPHAN . . (Stephanus?) This latter mode of writing the name is to be noticed, both because of its Latin termination (in common with other moneymen, Alfricus, Godricus, Orgarus), and because the Roman letter P is here made use of. This is the only instance in the collection where the form P is evidently used not to represent the letter W.

⁹ Camden says, that "the county of Lincolne was called, by the Normans, Nicolshire." And again, that "the Normans called the town of Lincolne, most corruptly, Nichol." Also, Sir Richard Baker, in his *Chronicles of the Kings of England*, talks about "Robert of Nichol, now called Lincolne."

HENRY I.

TYPE, Hawkins, 262; Ruding, Supp., pl. i. 11, and pl. ii. 6.

NOTE.—The mints and moneyers marked * are not mentioned by Ruding; and those marked † occur on coins in this collection of both Henry I. and Stephen.

		BATH.	
Obverse.			Reverse.
+DENRI....		+OSBERN:*	ON BAD:
.....EVIS R		.....	....
		—	—
		BRISTOL.†	—
....IEVS RE		+AILWA...*	... BRI:
		—	—
		CHESTER.†	—
.....- RE		÷GILLEMOR:*	—: DES:
		—	—
		DORCHESTER.*	—
+—....—		OS: LRN:	—: DOR:
		—	—
		DURHAM.*	—
+—...—:		+ORDPI:*	—: DVRDAM:
+—		—	—
		EXETER.*†	—
+— R		+BRAND:*	—: E..ST:
		—	—
		HEREFORD(?).†	—
+— R:		+PERIEVS:*	—: P...:
		—	—
		HUNTINGDON.*	—
..— RE		+DERLIG:	—: DVNTFO:
		—	—
		IPSWICH(?).†	—
+—...		+OSPOLDVS:*	— . UP:10

10 Gip (?).

Obverse.		LEICESTER.†		Reverse.	
—	RE	+ W	—	—	: LEED:
.. V —	R	—	—	—	—
LINCOLN.†		NIEOL:		—	—
—	+ GODRI.	—	—	—	—
LONDON.†		LVNDENE:		—	—
2 + — — —	R	+ ALGAR	—	—	—
2 + — — —	—	+ —	—	—	—
—	—	... R	—	—	—
+ — . . .	— E:	+ GODPINE:	..	L	—
+ — . . .	—	+ DRDGAR:†	—	—	DE
+ — . . .	—	+ O . . .	—	—	—
+ — . . .	—	+ PVLF PARD:*	—	—	ND:
+ — . . .	—	+ . . LE —	—	—	—
—	—	... —	—	—	—
2 + — — —	— :	+ PVLGAR:	—	—	—
+ — — —	—	+ —	—	—	LVNDEN:
2 + — — —	—	+ RAWLE . *	O .	LVNDE	—
2 + DENRIEVS R	—	+ SIGAR	—	—	LVNDEN:
2 + — — — S:	—	—	—	—	—
1 + DENRIE. S R	—	+ WVLGAR:	—	—	LV. DE:
—		Norwich.†		—	
.... VS	R:	.. IFNE:*	—	—	: NOR. . .
NOTTINGHAM.		—		—	—
+ DENRIEVS R	—	... O. NE	—	—	: SNO:
ROMNEY.		—		—	—
+ D . . RIEVS R	—	+ PVLF . . O:	—	—	RVM
SANDWICH.*†		—		—	—
+ DENRIE . .	—	+ GOL . . SE:*	—	—	: SA. D:
+ DENRIEVS R	—	GODRIE:	—	—	: SAND
+ — — —	—	AL . . HIG*	—	—	S.

<i>Obverse.</i>		STAMFORD.†	<i>Reverse.</i>
+DENR.. VS R:		. MOR:*	—: STANFOR
<hr/>			
SOUTHWARK.			
2 +DENRIEVS R		+LEFPINE:	—: SVDPER:
1 +DENRIEVS:		+LEFPINE:	—: S.DPE:
+....EVS R		+..LGAR:	.. SVDPE:
+ — —		ALF...	.. SVDPER
<hr/>			
THETFORD(?) OR BEDFORD(?).			
+D..... RE		+ALRA..	O .. .ETF:
<hr/>			
WINCHESTER.†			
DENR....		+E.....	—: PIN:
+DENRIEVS:		+LEFPINE:	—: PINEE:
+DENRIEVS		+LEFPINE:	—: PINEES:
DENRIEVS REX		..LPINE:	—: PI...
DENR...S R		+WARM...*	.. .INEE
.....		+....NT	— .NE
<hr/>			
YORK.*†			
+DEN....S R		....ER:	—: ..ER†.
<hr/>			
UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
+DENR...S R:		+ALFPINE†	.. E..D:
DEN....S R:		+..BER.:	— S..R.E
...RICVS R		+STIGAD:*	.. . . . .
<hr/>			

Of the above type there are 58 coins: none were cut into half-pennies. The mints are 21 in number, of which 8 are not in Ruding's list: and the moneyers are 31, of which 13 were unknown to Ruding.

The king's name is generally written HENRIEVS R, or RE. On two coins it is simply HENRILVS; and in only one instance HENRIEVS REX.

†¹¹ Ever (?).

Most of these coins have been very little in circulation; and the impressions are sharp and fine, though the average weight is only about 20 grains. The heaviest specimen weighs 23 grains, and the lightest only 15 grains. This latter, however, is one of Algar's coins (see below).

On the two coins from Durham the name of the town is spelt as now, DVRHAM. This would decide, if it were necessary, the question of a mint existing in the town of Durham, previous to the reign of Henry II., and confirm the opinion which placed the coins of William I. with DVRRI and DVNE to this place. These are the only known coins of Henry I. from this mint. Ruding thought that no money had been coined in the Dorchester mint between William II. and William III.; and he also knew of no certain coins from the Huntingdon mint later than William II. This hoard supplies specimens from both these mints. Of this type there is but one Leicester coin, and it has LECE. There is also a coin of the same type with EES. I think, therefore, it is very probable that these two words, LECE and EES, *on the same type*, are intended for totally different places, and that the former is *not* intended for Legecester, or Chester.

The name of Algar appears among the London moneyers. This is one of the two moneyers mentioned by Ruding, who were "amerced at ten marks of silver for coining or uttering false money during this reign." The coins with his name, though fine, and apparently of the ordinary silver, are much below the legal weight. The three specimens with his name weigh 15, 16, and 20 grains each. Another moneyer of the London mint, Pulgar, has his name written with the initial letter in both the Anglo-Saxon form (P), and the Roman (W); and both forms of this letter are used

throughout the collection, the former, however, being the rule, and the latter the exception.

It may not be out of place to remark here, that, previous to this discovery, the above type was extremely rare, very few specimens being known, though the majority of those few were from different mints. When, therefore, very rare coins are, by a discovered hoard, converted into common ones, and specimens of them are found inscribed with the names of almost every mint then at work throughout the kingdom, it justifies the opinion, that most, if not all, the different types of this period were not engraved at the discretion of one or two moneyers, and issued only by the one or two mints over which they presided (as their rarity seems to indicate), but that, in *all* cases of a new type being issued, the order extended to every mint then at work throughout the realm. It is remarkable, that, of all the rare types of this period, where more than one specimen exists, they are generally found to be *each* from different dies or *different mints*.

STEPHEN.

TYPE, Hawkins, 270; Ruding, pl. i. 17.

BRISTOL.*†

Obverse.: 3 + STIEFNE R: + GVRI . . . * *Reverse.*: ON: BRIS:

CAMBRIDGE.*

STI . N . REX: + SAMA . * . . GRE.

CANTERBURY.†

2 STIEFNE	RE	+ AMELIN*	—.	LANT
+ STIEFNE	RE . :	+ AEDPARD:*	—	CANDE
2 STIEFNE	R .	+ AL	—	LANR

CANTERBURY — *continued.*

<i>Obverse.</i>			<i>Reverse.</i>	
+S.....E		+B.....	—	LA:
2 +STIFNE	R.	+GE.FREI	—	EA..
ST...NE		+PILL..	..	EAN
2 +STIEFNE:		+RODBERT:	—:	LA
+S....N.		+WI....	—	EA..
2 +...EFNE	R	+...DESE*	—	LA
+S...FNE	RE	+..ELN	—.	ANT
..IEFNE	R	..GER	—	EA
.T..NE	REX	..WAR.	—	E..

CARDIFF.

...FNE	REX	+ERE..L.*	—	C.RD:
S..IFNE	REX	+PILLE.	—	EARDI:
+ST.EFNE	RF	+WILEAL..E*	—	LA.D:

CHESTER.†

TEFNE	R	.....	—	DEST:
2 +S....E	R:	+.....	—	DES:

CHICHESTER.

2 STIFNE		+GODPINE:*	—:	EICES:
----------	--	------------	----	--------

COLCHESTER.*

+S..E..E	RE:	+A..PINE:	—.	OL.E
2 STIEFN.		+EDPARD	—	OL.
5 +STIFNE	REX	+EDPARD	—	EOLE

EXETER.†

3 +ST...NE		AL..R	—:	EXEES
...FNE	REX	...AR:	—:	EXEE
..IFNE	R..	.....	..	.XCES
+ST...N.		+A....	..	EXE:
...EFN.		+F....	..	EXC
+TIEFN.		....T	—	EXD
.TIEFNE		....ER	—	EX.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY.†

8 +STIEFNE:		+GILEBERT:*	—:	EDM:
+S....NE	R	G...BERT	—	.D.

Obverse.		GLOUCESTER.†		Reverse.	
+STIFNE	REX	+G.LLEBERT	—	GLO:	
2 +STIFNE	REX	+ BERT	—	.. OPE	
—					
UNCERTAIN.					
.. IFNE	REX	.... ERT:	—	—:	GO .. ¹²
—					
HASTINGS.*					
9 +STIEFNE	RE	+SAPINE:*	—	—:	PAST
STIFNE	R ..	S . PINE	—	—	....
—					
HEREFORD.†					
3 +STIEFNE	RE:	+EDRILVS:†	—	—:	PEREF:
2 +STIEFNE	RE:	+E . RID:†	—	—:	PEREFO:
..... NE	RE	+S	—	..	PERE
—					
IPSWICH.†					
..... NE	RE	AD . . . * EDMVND*	—	..	GIPE
STIEFNE		+OSBERN*†	—	—	GI ..
3 +STIE...			—	—	GIPE
—					
LANCASTER(?).* ¹³					
+STIFNE	REX:	+PILL..	—	(L)ANSA	
.... FN.		+ . LEM:	—	..	ANPA:
.. IFNE	RE:	+PILLE .	—	..	(L)ANPA:
—					
LEICESTER.†					
7 +STIFNE	REX:	+SAMAR:*	—	—:	LEREDE
+STIFN.	. EX:	+S . MV .:	—	—:	LEREDE
—					
LEWES.					
3 +STIEFNE	RE:	+PERREVI:*	—	—:	LEPE:
+STIEFNE	R	+ . SBERN	—	—	LE ..
3 +STIEFNE	R	+PI . LEM	—	—	LEPE
.....		+SL	—	..	LEPE

¹² In Ruding there is a mint GOVE.¹³ The initial letter of this mint is, in all the above, indistinct.

LINCOLN.†

Obverse.		Reverse.
2 +STIEFNE:	+ASLAL*	.. ' . EO:
3 +S.....	REX: +GLADENN:*	—: NIE.
.....	REX ... F	—: NIEOL
3	RE + . A....	—: NIE

LONDON.†

+STIEFNE:	+ADELARD:*	—: LVN
2 ..IEFNE	+ALFPINE†	.. . ND
STIEFNE	ALFRED*	—: LVN
6 +STIEFNE	BALDEPIN:†	—: LVN
+STIFNE	+BALD....	—: LVND
2 +STIEFNE	+BRIEMARR:†	—: LVN
13 +STIEFNE	+BRIEMAR	—: LVN
2 +S...FNE	+BRIEMAR	—: LVND
+STIFNE	+BRIETMAR:	—: LVN
+STIEFNE	+BR..TMAR	—: LV
3 +STIEFNE	+BRIT .. R	—: LV
2 +STIEFNE	+DERREMAN*	—: LV
6 +STIEFNE:	+DEREMAN:†	—: LV
4 ..TIEFNE	+DEREMAN	—: LV
..... NE	.. REMAN	—: ..
3 STIEFNE	+ESTMVND*	—: LVN
3 ..I.FNE	+ESTMVND	—: LV
3 +STIEFNE	+ESTMVND†	—: LVN
..IE.NE	ESTMVND	—: ..
+STIE...	+GODI ...	.. . ON: ¹⁴
...EFNE	GODRIIL*	—: L..
3 +STIEFNE	+GODRIL†	—: LVN
+STIEFNE:	+GODRIE:	—: L. ND
7 +STIEFNE	+GODRIEVS:†	—: LVN
3 +STEFANVS	+LIEFRED:†	—: LVND:
+ST...NE	+LE....	—: LVND
...EFNE	+ROGIER:†	—: .. ND
2 +STIEFNE	+SMÆPIN:†	—: LVN:
5 +STIEFNE	+SMEAPIN	—: LV
+S...NE	.MEAPIN	—: LV
..... NVS	+SMEPINE	—: LVN
3 +STIEFNE	.. EPINE	—: LVN
+STIE.NE	.. EPINE	—: LVN
6 +STIEFNE	+TOVI†	—: LVNDE

† London (?).

LONDON—*continued.*

<i>Obverse.</i>			<i>Reverse.</i>
.... NE	R	. OVI	— LV . .
STIFNE	RE	.....	.. LVNDE
+SIEFNE	R:	+ . . . EM:	—: LV
<hr/>			
NORTHAMPTON.*†			
+ST. . . .		+ . . . .	. —: NORPAM:
<hr/>			
Norwich.†			
2 +STIEFNE		+ÆDSTAN:*	NOR . . :
.TIEFNE	R	+AILWI*†	— NO . . IE
.....	RE	+AL . . .	— NORP
11 +STIFNE	REX:	+ETSTAN:*	—: NORPI:
.... E	REX:	+ETREI*	—: . . RPIE:
6 +STIFNE	R . .	+OTEREPÈ*†	—: NORPI:
.... NE	REX	+S.N . . A.*†	.. NOR
+STIE . . .		.ILMV . .	. — NO.
<hr/>			
OXFORD.†			
6 +STIEFNE	RE	+GAPAN:*	—: OXEN
...FNE	. X	+GAPAN	—
3 +STIEFNE	R:	+SPE . . NG	—: OXE:
<hr/>			
SANDWICH.†			
ST . . .	REX	+GA . . .	— SA
2 +STI . NE	REX:	+GILLEBERT:†	—: SA
2 +STIEFNE		+GOD . . R. I	— S .
2 +ST		+PA . . . .	.. SAN
+STIEFNE		PVLFPOLD*	— SAN
STIE . . .	R	+PVLFPOLD:	—: S:
6 +STIE . . .		+SAGR . . *	—: SA: SA:
.... NE		+STAN . . . *	— S
.....		.ALF . . .	— S
.....		.AN . . . IN	— SA
.....		. . G . . . N	— SA
.....		. . STALE*	— S
ST . . N.		. . O . . N	— SA
<hr/>			
SHAPESBURY.*			
3 +STIEFNE	RE:	+RLEAR . . :*	—: SAFT:

		SHREWSBURY.*			
Obverse.				Reverse.	
2 +STIEFNE	REX:	+RODBERT		—: SROB:	
		—			
		STAFFORD.*			
+STIFNE	REX:	+GODRIC:		—: STAFO:	
		—			
		STAMFORD.†			
+STIEFNE	RE:	+LEFSI:*		—: STANF:	
+STIEFNE	RE	+LEFSI		.. STANFO	
		—			
SOUTHWARK OR SUDSBURY(?).					
2 +STIEFNE		+AL....		—	SVD
+STIE...		+GDE....*		..	VD
5 +STIEFNE	R:	+PVLF.OLD:		—.	SV:
2 STIEFN.		..L.PINE:		—:	SVD
2 +S...FN.		+....ER		—.	SVD
		—			
SUDSBURY.					
+S...FNE	R	+GOD...		..	SVDB
		—			
TAUNTON.*					
+STIEFNE:		+ALFRED:*		—:	TAN
.....	REX	....ED		—	TANT
.....		.....		..	TANTV:
		—			
THETFORD.					
2 +STIFNE	REX	+B.LDEPIN:		—:	TETF:
+STIEFN.		+B....		—	TETF
+STIEFNE	R:	+ODRE:*		—:	TETFOR
5 +STIFNE	REX	+OD..		—:	TET: FORT:
STIEF.E		+....F.T		..	TET:
		—			
WARWICK.*					
4 +STIEFNE	R:	+EDRED:*		—:	PARPI:
4 +STIEFNE	RE:	+EVERARD:*		—:	PAR:

WILTON.

Obverse.		WILTON.		Reverse.	
2	+STIEFNE	RE:	+FALEI...*	—	..LTVN:
6	+STIEFNE	R:	+TOMA.	—	: PILTV
	+STIEFNE	RE:	..MAS:	—	: PILTVN
	+....NE		+TVR.....*	..	PIL
	.......	R	+TV.....	..	..LT

WINCHESTER.†

6	+STIEFNE:		+ALPOLD:*	—	: PIN:
	+....NE	R	+A...LD	—	.IN
4	+STIEFNE	REX	+ALPOLD	—	PINNE
2	+STIEFNE	R	+EKEPI.*	—	.IND
	.......		+EA...*.	—	PINT
5	+STIEFNE	R	+GEFREI:*	—	PINE
6	+STIEFNE		+PILPIG:*	—	PINE
2	+S...NE	RE	+L..IPPI.*	—	PINE
5	+STIEFNE		+ROGIRVS	—	PIN
4	+STIEFNE	REX	+ROGIR:	—	PINCE
8	+STIEFNE		+SAIET:*	—	PINDES
	+STIEFNE	R	+SIPARD:	—	PINE:
	STIEFNE	R..	+SIWA...†	..	...LE
	....FNE		.OLFE.A.	..	.INE

WORCESTER.*

+	.TIFNE	...	+GO...	..	: PIRED:
2	+STIEFNE	REX:	+PVLFRIE:*	—	: PIREL
	.TIEFNE	R	PVLFR.E	—	.....

YORK.†

2	....NE	RE	+MARTIN*	..	.ER
2	STI.NE	REX	+OTBO...*	..	.V..PIE
2	+STIEFNE	R	+SIBERN*	..	.ER
2	S..FNE	REX	+TVRSTAN*	—	EVER
4	+S..FNE	..X	+VLF:*	—	EVERPID
	...FNE	REX	+....	—	EVERP:
	STIEFNE		....F	—	EVER:

UNCERTAIN.

3	+STIEFNE		+EDGAR*†	ON	....¹⁵
	+STI....	R	+AILRIE*	—	..O..

¹⁵ London(?).

UNCERTAIN—continued.

<i>Obverse.</i>			<i>Reverse.</i>	
+STIFN.	...	+ALFR. E.	...	O. :
.... NE	R	+ALFR. A.	—	
ST....		+ALG. R*†	—	16
+STIEFNE	RE:	+ARNPI. *†	—	17
+STIE.NE	RE	+AV. . . IM*	—	
		þVRDAN*	—	
+S....		+OSLAL . *	—	
+.... NE	RE	+PITRIE*	—	
+.... NE		+.. LFPARD*	—	18
2 STI. . NE	R	+RAPVLF*	—	
2 STIE. NE	RE	ROBERT	—	
+ST. E. NE		SAGA. *	—	E ¹⁹
2 STIEFN.		+SAVARE*	—	
.... FN.		+SMA. . . . *	—	N. ²⁰
+S. FN.	...	SPEDN. . . *	—	
+STIEFNE		+STA. . . . *	—	NS
+S. EFNE		+SVNFMAN*†	—	21
2 +S. . . FNE		+AFARI. . . *	—	LE ²²
2 +STIFNE	RE.	... ÞE	—	
.... NE		.. REDE*	—	
		.. EIN	—	
+ST. . .	. EX	.. A. L. IL	—	
. T.EFNE		.. SAR	—	
	R	.. ALEPE*	—	
+STI. FNE	R	.. VMAS	—	
.... FN.		.. RAMAN. *	—	
STIEFN.		.. TPI	—	
. TIFNE	REX	.. IDRI*	—	
. TIFNE	...	.. NALD*	—	
. TIEFN.		.. VN	—	. A. . ²³

STEPHEN.—HALF PENNIES.

TYPE, Hawkins, 270.

There are several halves of pennies, but the legends on them do not exhibit any moneyer or mint different from the above.

¹⁶ Algar on Lund(?).¹⁹ Sagar on Lund(?).²² Winchester(?).¹⁷ Lincoln(?).²⁰ London(?).²³ Canterbury(?).¹⁸ London(?).²¹ Norwich(?).

Of Stephen there were 631 whole coins, and 11 halves, which had been current for half the penny. The number of mints are no less than 33, of which 12 are not mentioned by Ruding: and the moneymen's names amount to 77, of which 68 were unknown to Ruding.

The king's name is generally written STIEFNE, STIEFNE R, or RE, and STIFNE REX. On one coin it is spelt SIEFNE R; on four coins it is written STEFANVS R, a way of spelling the name (with an F) which has hitherto been unknown; and the Latin termination is extremely rare. One of these last-mentioned coins has, with the same obverse as the rest, a different moneymen on the reverse (see Plate, figs. 10, 11).

The average weight of many of the worst preserved of these coins was 20½ grains, so that they were but 1½ grain below the legal weight. But ten of the best-struck coins averaged rather more than 22½, or about a ¼ of a grain above the proper weight. And, of individual coins, two weigh 23½, two 23, and one 22½ grains. This last is one of the square-shaped pieces (see Plate, fig. 7).

On the reverses, the centre of the cross (though generally without it) sometimes has a star of four and five points; the points in some instances being double.

There are, of the Cardiff(?) mint, two coins which, in the workmanship both of the head and legend, are very different from every other coin in the collection. Their peculiarities, as they are extremely rare, have been hitherto unnoticed. The letters are of the character of those on the early Saxon coins, having no serifs, and the portrait considerably more rude than usual (see Plate, fig. 9).

As the two or three last letters of the name, commencing GO . . ., are obliterated, it is uncertain in what mint the coin was struck. In Ruding's list of Stephen's mints are

.. found the letters GOVE(?) ; but, as he has separated the mints and moneymen, there is no means of ascertaining (in the absence of the coin itself) whether this is from the same place. It is most probable that GOVE is a blundered attempt at GLOVE (Gloucester). One coin has the mint GRE, which has been ascribed to Cambridge. In Domesday-book the town of Cambridge is written Grentebridge ; but on the coins of the two first Williams the name is spelt GRA, and GRANT.

It is unfortunate that the initial letters of the words which are supposed to represent Lancaster are, on every specimen, imperfectly struck. It must, therefore, at present, remain doubtful to what mint these coins really belong. On a penny of Henry II. (according to Ruding), there are the letters LANSS, which, one would think, must be intended for Lancaster ; and LANSS is very similar to (L)ANSA. It should be noticed, that, of those coins *with the same moneymen*, one has its mint spelt (L)ANSA, and the other two (L)ANPA !

It is uncertain what the letters SA:SA: are intended for. The coin is not double struck, and is the only one which is thus written. The moneymen, SAGR . . , is different from any on the Sandwich coins. Sagrim was an Oxford moneymen of Henry I.

One of the coins from the Shaftesbury mint, with the legend almost gone, is apparently of a very debased coinage. Its appearance is that of lead ; and though it has not the ready flexibility of mere lead, it has also not the musical ring of the other coins. Its weight is 22 grains, which is only $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain below the standard.

There is but one coin with SVDB ; and this is the only one that can positively be ascribed to Sudbury, though there are a great number with S, SV, and SVD. As the

position of the head and figure on this coin, and also the moneyer, differs much from all those which have the last-mentioned letters only, all those without the distinguishing letter, B, are given to Southwark.

There are four coins with the name PARPI as the mint: these letters are unquestionably intended for Warwick. Again, there are some with only PAR; and these also, without doubt, belong to Warwick; because the moneyer Everard is well known to have been a moneyer at Warwick, for his tombstone tells us so (see Ruding, vol. ii. 224). As there has been a difficulty in separating the coins of Warwick and Wareham, it is well to notice these facts, even though they do not at present clear up the difficulty. I believe there are but one or two coins which raise the dispute for Wareham. One is that singular and rare coin of Henry I. with DERLINE ON PARA. (Hawkins pl. xx. 266).

TWO COINS OF HENRY NEWBURGH EARL OF WARWICK? AND SOME COINS SUPPOSED TO BE BARONIAL.

No. on Plate.	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	Weight
13 Wood-cut.	+PERERID:	(+GO)DRIEVS: ON LV	Grains. 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
	+PERERIE	+GODR..VS: ON LV	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	... ILDIDOI:	+ALLRED . . . VD:	18 $\frac{1}{4}$
15	....REF-I-L.	+ T \perp :	18
16	No legend at all.	Several letters, but indistinct.	19 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	Legend indistinct.	.... ON: L..	21 $\frac{1}{4}$

IT is uncertain by whose authority these coins were struck. Some numismatists think that they are coins of Henry I., or of Stephen, and the work of illiterate and blundering artists; but there is very little ground for this supposition. the two coins inscribed PERERIE appear to have been little, if at all, in circulation; and, from their inscriptions being perfectly legible, they are the only ones from which any reasonable argument can be drawn. It is most improbable that the word PERERIE is a blundered attempt at DENRIE. The first and third letters, P and R, are very distinct, and, for the period, so well engraved, that the first is clearly not an upturned D, nor the last a blundered N. Moreover, such a wide deviation from the ordinary spelling of the king's name is, *at this period, without example*. The usual variations in the spelling of the name so well known and feared as the monarch's, consisted merely of an accidental omission of one or two of the letters. Besides, the same moneyer's name appears on coins of Henry I. as well as of Stephen, and appears also in connexion with the same mint (London); the workmanship, too, of both is very similar. It may, therefore, with good reason be presumed, that the same moneyer would not spell the king's name in two so different ways, but that he intended the name PERERIE for a totally different person.¹

Dismissing then the idea that these two coins are of Henry I., the question is, by whom were they struck? There is no person to whom the name Pereric, or Wereric,

¹ It has been said, that these coins could not have been struck by a subject, because no subject would dare to issue a coin with his name inscribed over a head which was *crowned*, and which was similar to the bust on the regal coins. But of this there is a well-known instance, in the coin attributed to Bishop Henry, of Winchester, where the head, with a crozier before it, is also crowned.

can with any probability be applied but to the Earl of Warwick.² We know that the Newburgh Earls of Warwick were persons of high position and importance during the reigns of Henry I. and of Stephen, and were some of the most powerful barons of that time; but whether or not they ever had permission to issue coins inscribed with their name, or whether or not they issued them in defiance of the royal authority, we are unable to show from history. All that is asserted is, that here are two coins inscribed with a name which is very similar to Warwick, and is similar to no other name of which we have any account; also, that the Earls of Warwick of this period were persons by whom, from their rank and position, the striking and issuing of coins would not be more extraordinary, or the occasion of striking them be to us more obscure, than by Earls Robert and Eustace, or even by Bishop Henry; and that, therefore, until a better claimant shall appear, the coins with Pereric should be placed amongst these last-mentioned pennies as being, with the strongest probability, coins of an Earl of Warwick. It is, however, difficult to say whether they were struck during the reign of Henry I. or of Stephen. If they were issued with the king's sanction (which the royal moneyer in connexion with a royal mint, and the weight and quality of the silver, seems to indicate that they were), they must then have been issued during the reign of Henry I., either by Henry of Newburgh, the first earl, which is most likely, or by his son Roger; the former of whom, especially, up to the time of his death in 1123, lived in the closest intimacy

² See at page 150 on the general use, throughout this collection, of the Saxon P instead of the Roman W, which shews that the word is correctly read Wereric, or Warwick. Also the use of the letter E instead of A was common during the prevalence of Norman usages in England.

and friendship with his sovereign. But if, on the contrary, they were issued in defiance of the king, they were struck during the reign of Stephen by Roger, the second earl, who, adhering to the Empress Maud, opposed Stephen during the whole of his reign.³ The type, which is similar to the coins of Stephen found with them, favours this latter view, though it does not overcome the difficulty of a royal moneyer and mint being inscribed on a coin which was struck in defiance of the king.

The remaining four coins of the above list (Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17) have their inscription so imperfect, that it is in vain to say, positively, by whom they were issued. From the few letters that can be made out, and from their weight, they do not appear to be any of the ordinary coins of Stephen. We are told by the historians who lived during the reign of Stephen, and it has ever since been the popular notion, that most of the barons of that time coined and issued money; which money was often either light or debased. Without making any positive assertion, that the above are some of the said barons' money, I would

³ Sir William Dugdale says, that Henry of Newburgh, first Earl of Warwick, was one of those great men who, in 1081, qualified the anger of William I. towards Robert Curthose, his eldest son, so that a fair composure then ensued betwixt them. He was also of great familiarity with Henry, the youngest son of William I., and stuck closest to him for his obtaining the crown upon the death of William II. Moreover, among the witnesses to that notable charter of Henry I., which confirmed the laws of Edward the Confessor, he is recorded to be one. He died June 20, 1123.

Roger, the second Earl of Warwick, amongst other of the great nobility, was a witness to the charter of King Stephen's laws (1st of Stephen). He was not a warlike man; but adhered to the Empress Maud, and was at the siege of Winchester, in the sixth year of Stephen. He died June 11, 1153, the year that Henry II. came to England, "and for whose better weleome, Gundred, the Countess of Warwick, ousted Stephen from Warwick Castle, and delivered that fort to him."

merely express my belief in the old adage, that "there is never smoke without some fire," and that there must be some good foundation for the report about the barous' light money; and it is not impossible, but even probable, that these may be some of those coins which caused so much trouble and loss both to Stephen and to his subjects.

XV.

CHINESE BANK-NOTE.

MY DEAR SIR,

I SEND you a short notice about a *chaou*, or private bank-note, issued in the city of Soo-chow-Foo by a merchant or banker, and which is one of the last representatives of the vicissitudes of paper money in China. These pieces are now no longer issued by state authority, but are passed into circulation by private *hongs* and merchants for the purposes of money. Several bills, of a kind like the present, have been engraved by the Baron de Chaudoir, in his *Recueil de Monnaies de la Chine du Japon et de la Corée, d'Annan et de Java*. Folio. St. Petersburgh, 1842. Pls. XXI. and LIV. p. 55, where will be also found the History of the Paper Money of China, principally extracted from the *précis* of Klaproth, which has lately been translated and embodied in the Transactions of the American Oriental Society.

The note, which is the subject of my letter to you, is of very recent origin, and was presented to the British Museum by Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.

The manner in which it has been produced appears to have been as follows:—The blue portions, which were the common portion of all the notes, comprising the border,

name of the firm, and description of the bill, has been taken off from a wood block, spaces being left for the insertion of the values, which a clerk or partner inserted in black Indian ink, from a camel-hair pencil. Over these essential portions has been stamped the partners' seal, from a wood or stencil block, in vermilion, in order to prevent any fraud or change of value, and the words for value are written in their full form. The whole appears to have been cut out of a book, like one of our banker's cheque-books, as is evident from an inspection of the papers.

The two large characters on the top of the bill, reading, "Yn Shang," "Abundant Reward," are the name or designation of the firm which issued the note. These names, which are fanciful names assumed by houses of business (such as the curious signs mentioned on tokens in the past century), indicated to the holders the place where change was to be obtained.

The vertical column of characters on the right side reads, "Ping peaou chih tséen yih tséen wän." "A bank note worth one thousand tséen," or *cash*, as they call the well-known circular Chinese bronze and copper pieces with square holes; one thousand of which, more or less according to the rate of exchange, are worth about a dollar, or 5s. English.

A large rectangular seal, placed lozenge-wise, and containing a long inscription in the *chuen tsze*, or seal-character, is placed over the value, "1,000," and another circular seal over the word "wan," or "cash."

The three characters a little to the left of this read, "Ching tséen peaon," "Town Bank Bill;" and the characters in the little oblong, raised higher, and a little to the left, read, "Chae tséen yih tséen wän," "Money value one thousand cash."

On the other side, in a similar perpendicular line, is

written, “Taou Kwang nêüen szc nêüen kew yue shih jih so tsze shih sze haon,” “Dated the 10th day of the 9th moon of the 24th year of the reign of Taon Kwang, the 14th issue, A.D. 1844.” Over the cyphers are again stamps. Believe me, yours very sincerely,

S. BIRCH.

17th September, 1849.



XVI.

UNPUBLISHED PENNY OF RICHARD III.

THE wood-cut at the head of this paper exhibits a penny of Richard III., in the cabinet of Mr. Rashleigh, which is remarkable, not only on account of its being unique and unpublished as to the place of mintage, but also as being superior, in point of condition, to any other specimen known to collectors of the present day. Although the penny of Richard III. seems now to be less rare than it was formerly, yet it is still as difficult as ever to meet with it in even tolerable condition.

The only pennies of this king which have hitherto been described are of the mints of Durham and York. The varieties are as follows:—

DURHAM.

1. *Obv.*—RICARD DI GRA REX AN (in some specimens ANG or ANGL). The letter S on the breast, being the initial of Sherwood, bishop from 1483 to 1494, at whose mint they were struck. Mint mark, a fleur-de-lis.

Rev.—CIVITAS DIRRAM. The letter D in the centre of the cross.

YORK.

2. *Obv.*—RICARD DI GRA REX ANG. The letter T on the right of the neck, and a key on the left, to indicate Thomas Rotherham, archbishop from 1480 to 1500. Mint mark, a rose.

Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI. A quatrefoil in the centre of the cross.

3. Exactly similar to the preceding, but with a boar's head for mint mark.

4. Similar to No. 2, but the symbols on each side of the neck are different. They are not distinct, but look like the letter T on the right, and a trefoil (instead of a key) on the left. This coin is in the Museum collection.

5. *Obv.*—RICARD ANGL. Mint mark, a boar's head.

Rev.—. . . TAS . . O . . CI. A quatrefoil in the centre of the cross.

6. *Obv.*—RIC NGL. Mint mark, united rose and sun.

Rev.—. . . TAS EBO A quatrefoil in the centre of the cross.

It will be observed, that Nos. 1 to 4 are coins from episcopal mints. No. 5 is in the cabinet of Mr. Cuff. It is unique; and, at the time he became possessed of it, was considered to be the only known specimen of a penny of Richard III. from a regal mint. No. 6 was described by Mr. Hawkins, from a specimen in the British Museum; and, if it be really a coin of Richard III., it is another specimen of the regal mintage. But, on examining the coin, I find that, although the portrait is good, and the mint mark singularly distinct and well struck, the legend on the obverse is so extremely indistinct, that it appears to me impossible to pronounce, with certainty, what the name of the king may be. And as the mint mark, united rose and sun, occurs upon groats and half groats of

Henry VII. of his first coinage, which has the open crown (see Hawkins, page 171), it is just as probable that the penny in question belongs to that king as to Richard III. Until the appearance of Mr. Rashleigh's penny, which I now proceed to describe, the one in Mr. Cuff's cabinet might, therefore, still have been regarded as the only unquestionable specimen struck at a royal mint. Mr. Rashleigh's coin, however, furnishes another indubitable example, and is doubly interesting because it supplies the desideratum of a penny of Richard III. from the mint of the capital.

LONDON

7. *Obv.*—RICARD DI GRA REX ANGL. Mint mark, a boar's head.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

The condition of this interesting coin is as remarkable as its rarity. I am not aware of any other specimen of the pennies of Richard III. on which the legend is perfectly legible throughout on both sides. They are always either so ill struck, or so clipped, that many of the letters are not to be made out; and the legends on those pennies in the preceding list, which are given entire, have not been transcribed from any single specimen, but are made out from a comparison of several. But on the coin in Mr. Rashleigh's collection, although it is a little defective in a part of the circumference, there is not a single letter, either on obverse or reverse, but can be most distinctly read; and it may safely be pronounced to unite the two important characteristics of being unique as to variety, and unrivalled as to condition.



XVII.

ANOTHER TYPE OF VERICUS.

MR. TUPPER has kindly forwarded for our inspection another ancient British coin just discovered by a labourer on Farley Heath. In type it differs from all others known, but in weight and metal it closely assimilates to that engraved in the "Numismatic Chronicle," vol. xii. p. 67. It may be thus described :—

Obr.—VERICA COMMI F around an object probably intended to represent a circular buckler or target.

Rev.—REX. A lion bounding to the right; above, a crescent. AR.

Notwithstanding the addition of the letter A, we think the appropriation of this coin to Vericus cannot be rationally disputed. The numismatist will not require to be reminded, that on many Gaulish coins we have terminations in A;¹ and it is needless to insist, that the Romans took great liberties with proper names, while the Roman style and formula of legend on this coin are sufficiently obvious. The new letter, however, may form no portion of the name, and some subsequent discovery may clear up the difficulty; in the mean while, it is our duty to chronicle the finding of this unique coin, and to give an accurate representation of it.

¹ See Miomnet's Description, Chois. Gall., tome 1^{er}; and Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, *Gallia, pugnac.*

ERRATA.

Correspondence, page 125, *after "B. a coin," read "of."*
" page 125, *for "Mr. Donee," read "Mr. Douce."*



PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1848-9.

NOVEMBER 23, 1848.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents, received during the recess, were announced and laid upon the table:—

	PRESENTED BY
Récherches sur les Monnaies au type Chartrain frappées à Chartres, Blois, Vendôme, Châ- teaudun, Nogent-le-Rotron (Perche), St. Aignan, Celles, Romorantin, Brosse, etc.	THE AUTHOR.
Par M. E. Cartier. Royal 8vo., pp. 238, and 17 plates. Paris, 1846.	
Mémoire, entitled, <i>Le Rat employé comme Symbole dans la Sculpture du Moyen Age.</i> Par M. Adolphe Duchalais. 8vo., pp. 15.	DIRTO.
Zweiter Beitrag zur Topographie der Ausgra- bungen von alten Arabischen Gelde in Russland. (Second Contribution to the Topo- graphy of Discoveries of ancient Arabian Coins in Russia). By Paul Saweljoff. 8vo., pp. 8. St. Petersburg, 1847.	DR. KÖNIG.
Sur l'Importance des Etudes d'Archéologie et de Numismatique Orientales en Russie. Par Paul Saweljoff.	DIRTO.
Petites Solutions de Grands Mots, faisant suite au petit Glossaire Administratif. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. 12mo., pp. 189. Paris.	THE AUTHOR.
Bulletin de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique. Vol. XIV., Part 2, and Vol. XV., Part 1. 8vo. Brussels, 1847-8.	THE ACADEMY.

PRESENTED BY

Annuaire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, }
 des Lettres, et des beaux Arts de Belgique. }
 Small 8vo., pp. 184. 1848. }

Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de }
 Picardie. Vol. IX., 8vo., pp. 472, and 11 } THE SOCIETY.
 plates. Amiens and Paris, 1848. }

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Pi- }
 cardie. Nos. 3, 4 of 1847, and 1, 2 of } DITTO.
 1848. 8vo. Amiens, 1847-8. }

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. Vol. IX., } DITTO.
 Part 2. 8vo. 1848. }

Transactions of the Royal Irish Society. Vol. } DITTO.
 XXI., Parts 1 and 2 for 1844-5-6. 4to. }

Journal of the British Archæological Associa- } THE ASSOCIATION.
 tion. Nos. 12 to 15. 8vo. }

Collectanea Antiqua. Nos. 11 and 12. By } THE AUTHOR.
 Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. }

The Epoch of the Sah Kings of Surashtra, }
 illustrated by their Coins. By Edward } DITTO.
 Thomas, Esq. 8vo., pp. 72, and 7 plates. }

London, 1848.

Mr. C. Roach Smith presented to the Society some further plaster casts of British coins, each accompanied by a note of the place of its discovery, in continuation of the series presented by him on the 28th of January, 1847.

Mr. Burton exhibited some medals and coins, among which was a ticket for the Bull Theatre, at Bankside, and a specimen of the second brass coin of Hadrian, with the rare reverse ADVENTVI AVG. IVDAEAE; the emperor and the province sacrificing, attended by two children.

Read—1. A paper by Mr. William Binley Dickinson, of Leamington, on the African Gold Ring Currency of the Jolaf tribe, and the Silver Fish-hook-shaped Money of Ceylon. The paper has been published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XI. p. 161, accompanied by a plate, engraved from the drawings which illustrated Mr. Dickinson's communication. The Jolaf rings are penannular,

with pointed ends; they are twisted throughout the greater part of their circuit, but have a small smooth bulb at a little distance below each of the pointed ends. The mode of manufacture is by running melted gold into bars of the desired size, which are then cut off in lengths, heated, and twisted while hot, and the ends are afterwards hammered out. From the evidence which Mr. Dickinson has collected on this subject, he believes that the African gold rings, though in their primary origin intended as articles of personal ornament, are now almost entirely made with a view to currency. Not only do the Jolaf tribe use very few of them for ornament, preserving a store of them only until an opportunity occurs of bartering them with a European merchant, but, in some instances, these rings occur of a weight too great to be worn on any part of the person to which their size would adapt them. The rings in question are not multiples or divisions of a fixed unit, like metallic money; they are always weighed in barter to ascertain their value; but Mr. Dickinson conceives that the annular form is understood to convey an assurance of a certain standard of purity, and so answers one of the purposes attained by the invention of metallic money. The resemblance which these rings bear to the gold rings found in Ireland, and to some of the gold torques which are occasionally discovered in this country and in Ireland, cannot fail to be remarked.

The other class of exchangeable media to which Mr. Dickinson's paper referred, is the silver currency of the kings of Kandy, in Ceylon. Of this there are two varieties, one curved, the other straight. The former may be described as consisting of a thin rod of silver, first doubled so as to bring the ends nearly together; the two ends being then turned up and bent inwards, thus giving to the whole a shape resembling that of a fish-hook. The straight variety is doubled, as in the curved specimens; but, instead of being then curved upwards in the hook form, the ends are merely separated a little, so as to allow of their being opened by a slight force up to the bend, probably with a view to their being strung upon a cord for convenience and security of carriage. So far this singularly shaped currency may be considered as strictly analogous to the African

gold ring-money; but the Cingalese money possesses in addition one important character approximating to metallic coinage, though but imperfectly developed, namely, that of bearing an inscription. A specimen belonging to Mr. Walter Hawkins having been submitted to Mr. Dickinson's inspection, he remarked characters impressed upon the back of it. The piece was examined by Professor Wilson, who pronounced the stamp to be that of letters, not perfect, but such as might be formed if several of the pieces had been placed side by side, and then stamped by a die containing letters of sufficient width to reach across them all, so that each piece would bear only a fragment of the inscription. This opinion was confirmed on an examination of other specimens, but, with one exception, the characters upon them are too imperfect to be deciphered. On one piece, however, in the possession of Dr. Lee, there is an inscription, which Mr. Vaux, of the British Museum, who has devoted much attention to oriental coins, believes to be in the Persian character, and of which he thinks he can read the word *malek*, king.

Mr. Dickinson concludes by expressing his conviction, that if the state of metallic currency before the invention of metallic money is ever to be clearly developed, it must be by carefully collecting and arranging the incidental notices on the subject which are to be found in the sacred Scriptures, the only written history of the time which exists, and by comparing those notices with the art-history of ancient nations, and with the habits of existing communities in a state of civilisation similar to that of the inventors of the bullion medium.

2. A paper by Dr. Lee, illustrative of ten large brass Roman coins from his own cabinet, which he exhibited to the meeting. The coins were of Augustus, Tiberius, Galba, Titus, Domitian, Hadrian, Faustina senior, and Caracalla. Dr. Lee's communication is published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XII., p. 19.

3. A paper by Mr. Bergne, on the half-crowns of Charles I. of uncertain mints. It is well known that, among the coins of that king, there is a large class, principally in the half-crown series, which it has not been found possible to appropriate to their respec-

tive places of origin, because they neither bear the initial letters of the mint, as in the case of the pieces struck at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Oxford, and York, nor the symbols or armorial devices which distinguish the coins of the Tower mint, and some of local mints, as those of Aberystwith, Chester, and Worcester.

Two remarkable though not unpublished specimens of these-half-crowns of uncertain mintage were laid on the table. One, from the collection of Mr. Cuff (No. 502 of Hawkins), which has the letters SA: under the horse; the other similar, except that, instead of the letters, there is a large ball under the horse, the object or significance of which had never yet been explained (Hawkins, No. 503). On a careful comparison of the two coins, it clearly appears that the obverses are both from the same die, and that the ball on the latter has been produced by the obliteration of the letters. The two dots which follow the letters are visible on the coin with the ball, as well as the end of the projecting line at the bottom of the right limb of the A, which the ball is not large enough entirely to enclose in its circumference. It is therefore most probable, that the letters SA had been effaced from the die with a view to its being adapted to another local mintage. At all events, it is clear that the coins with the ball were struck from the same die in its altered state, and that we may dismiss the idea of the ball being the symbol of any separate local mintage.

But the question then arises, To what place can the half-crown with SA: be attributed? From a consideration of historical facts in connexion with some coins which bear a date, and with others which it is possible to connect by identity of type, either of obverse or reverse, it seems difficult to suggest any other place of mintage than Salisbury. And from the same coincidences of type, Mr. Bergne endeavoured to shew, that all the varieties of uncertain half-crowns in Mr. Hawkins's list, at p. 177 of his work, from No. 5 to 20, with the exception of Nos. 14 and 15, were struck by Charles I. during his progress from Exeter to Oxford, by Salisbury and Wallingford.

The paper will appear in No. 45 of the Numismatic Chronicle.

DECEMBER 21, 1848.

PROFESSOR H. H. WILSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following present was announced :—

Notice des Monnaies Françaises composant la
Collection de M. J. Rousseau, accompagnée
d'indications historiques et géographiques.
Par Adrien de Longpérier. 8vo. pp. 276,
3 plates, and 6 pages of woodcuts. Paris,
1848.

PRESENTED BY

THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Hawkins presented two plates engraved from coins found in the Isle of Man, which had been given to the British Museum by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. From the style of workmanship, and from their resemblance to the Irish coins of Ethelred, and the Danish coins of Harthacnut, it is probable they are of the eleventh century.

Dr. Lee exhibited some beautiful modern medals of Dr. Grotfend, and other eminent individuals, struck in Belgium.

Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, was balloted for, and elected into the Society.

The following letter, from Professor Holmboe, of Christiania, addressed to the Society, was read :—

"Christiania, le 18 Sept. 1848.

"MESSIEURS! — J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer une trouvaille de monnaies Anglo-saxonnes, qui, quoique petite, mérite d'attirer l'attention des savants.

"Dans la paroisse de Klegs, préfecture de Stavanger, en Norvège, le possesseur d'un ferme, nommé Bore, trouva sur l'emplacement d'une ancienne maison, qu'il avait détruite, à la profondeur de deux pieds dans la terre, une centaine de monnaies du Roi Æthelred II., avec les types de Ruding (2^{de} édit.) Pl. 22, No. 4, et No. 9—12, de Hildebrand lit. B and C, et une dixaine d'autres monnaies contemporaines de l'Allemagne. Toutes les monnaies étaient très fraîles, et une grande partie étaient brisées à leur arrivée ici. Avec les monnaies

furent trouvés des morceaux de minces barres ou gros fils d'argent, dans lesquels l'argent ne forme qu'une écorce très-mince, pendant que l'intérieur est rempli d'un autre métal. Quelques fragments des monnaies Anglo-saxonnes ont été examinés par un chimiste, qui me dit, qu'elles consistent de ce que les Allemands appellent "Chlor-Silber" c. à. d. argent chlorique, un produit, qui tant qu'on sait ne se forme pas sans art, et qui de l'autre côté ne peut pas être pris pour de l'argent, si on en voulait frapper de fausses monnaies. La question se présente donc, de quelle matière les monnaies trouvées de l'origine soient faites; si l'argent ou quelque autre métal puisse, par aucune influence chimique du terrain, être transformé tellement. De là dépendra la question, si elles ont originairement été génuites ou fausses. J'ai l'honneur de joindre à cette lettre une petite boîte avec quelques fragments des monnaies, et des fils d'argent qui sont trouvés avec elles, pour donner occasion à la solution d'un problème, qui doit intéresser les numismatistes Anglais spécialement, et qui ne manquera pas de l'intérêt non plus pour les numismatistes en général.

"Agréez, Messieurs, l'assurance de la haute considération, avec laquelle j'ai l'honneur d'être,

"votre très humble serviteur,

"F. HOLMBOE."

"A Messieurs le Président et les Membres de
la Société Numismatique de Londres."

In consequence of this communication, Mr. Hawkins submitted some of the fragments forwarded by Professor Holmboe to Mr. Faraday for examination. A note from Mr. Faraday was read, stating that it appeared merely that the silver of the coins had been partially decomposed, and converted into chloride of silver.

Mr. Haggard, the president, exhibited a noble medallion of William III., diameter $3\frac{1}{10}$ inches, struck in Ireland, accompanied by a notice, containing the following extract from "A Memoir of the Medals and Medallists connected with Ireland," by the late very Reverend Henry Richard Dawson, A. M., Dean of St. Patrick's, which shews that it has reference to an incident of historical interest.

" But in connexion with the history of this period (1688—1698), one medal only has been discovered, struck in Ireland, and this bears reference to Van Homrigh, a follower of William's, who settled in Ireland about this period; and as this medal has not been hitherto published, it may be interesting here to describe it, and to show upon what occasion it was struck. It appears from the records of the Corporation of Dublin, that in the year 1688, Sir Michael Creagh was Lord Mayor of the city, and as such was in possession of the paraphernalia connected with his office. In the following year two persons, Terence Dermot and Walter Motley, held the office, the one for nine, the other for three months. They, it is supposed, never received the usual ensigns of dignity, but it is certain that in those troublesome times they were either lost or purloined; and to this day it is usual, at the triennial perambulations of the city boundaries by the Lord Mayor and his staff, for an officer to make proclamation that Sir Michael Creagh should appear and restore the collar and its appurtenances connected with the office, which he is alleged to have conveyed away. In the year 1698, William III. presented to the city a new collar of S.S., to which is appended the noble medallion I am now about to describe, executed by James Roettier.

" *Obv.*—GULIELMUS. TERTIUS. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. Bust looking to the right, with flowing hair, in armour, with a scarf over it.

" *Rev.*—GULIELMUS III. ANTIQUAM ET FIDELEM HIBERNIAE METROPOLIN HOC INDULGENTIAE SUE MUNERE ORNAVIT. BARTH. VON. HOMRIGH. ARM. URB. PRÆTORE. MDCXCVIII.¹

" This medallion is an important addition to our series, as few impressions can possibly come under public observation."

Bartholomew Van Homrigh, whose name is commemorated as having been Lord Mayor of Dublin when this medallion was bestowed upon the corporation, was the father of Esther Van Homrigh,

¹ William III. adorned the ancient and faithful metropolis of Ireland with this gift of his favour, Barth. Van Homrigh, Esq., being mayor of the city, MDCXCVIII.

the well-known Vanessa of Swift. Van Homrigh was a Dutch merchant, who had been commissary of stores for King William during the Irish civil wars, and afterwards muster-master general, and commissioner of the revenue. His Dutch origin, and the services rendered by him to William III., were, perhaps, the chief motive for the gift of the chain and medallion to the corporation during his mayoralty. After his death, his widow and two daughters removed to London about the year 1709, and resided in Bury-street, St. James's. Their vicinity to Swift's lodgings, and their connexion with Ireland, probably led to that intimacy between Swift and the eldest daughter, which, in its result, proved so fatal to the latter (See Scott's *Life of Swift*).

Mr. Haggard exhibited another medal of William III. (Van Loon, Vol. III., p. 386, No. 2), but differing in the obverse from the plate. It is there stated to have been struck to commemorate an extraordinary event, and is considered a rare medal.

"In 1665 M. de Zuylichem, who represented the person of the Prince [of Orange], having called together the council and the burghers at Orange in the circus of that town, there was seen to appear in the air a royal crown formed by a cloud, which, having descended, stopped over the head of that lord, in the sight of a great number of spectators. This extraordinary phenomenon appeared exactly on the same day of the year on which the prince was crowned king of England."

Obv.—Bust of the king to the right, with flowing hair, in ample drapery, overarmour, with the legend WILHEL. III. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX. Under the shoulder I. S.

Rev.—The king in his royal robes, crowned, holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left an orb resting on the left knee; he kneels with the other on a terrestrial globe; he looks intently at rays of light which proceed from the eye of Providence, and on either side are clouds. Legend, DEO JUDICE, "By the decree of God." In the exergue is this inscription, alluding to the tradition quoted above from Van Loon:—PRÆSAGIUM. ARAUCTIONENSE 1665. MAG. BRITANNIA IMPLEVI. 24 APRIL: 1689. "The presage of Orange of the year 1665. Fulfilled by Great Britain. 24 April, 1689."

Mr. Tovey exhibited an exceedingly scarce denarius of the younger Valentianian, minted at Treves, reading on the reverse PERPETVE-TAS (thus spelt), around a phoenix standing upon a globe. Mr. Tovey found a similar reverse, and apparently from the same die, on a coin of Theodosius in the British Museum. The coin was accompanied by a letter to the Secretary, which is published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XI., p. 176.

Mr. Pfister exhibited an aureus, or sol d'or, of Siconolf, first Prince of Salerno, 840—849, a coin in high preservation and of extreme rarity.

Obv.—Bearded bust of the prince, full faced, with a diadem surmounted by a cross, and holding in the right hand the orb, SICO-NOLFVS.

Rev.—A long cross elevated on three steps; the letters S. and I. in the field again indicate his name. VICTOR-PRINCI [Victoria Principis]. In the exergue CONOB., which letters signify *Constantinopoli obrizum*.

The aureus of Siconolf is considered equal in purity to the standard of the aurei of Byzantium, coins which were of great repute, particularly in Italy and the south of France, and most contracts and mercantile transactions were concluded at that time in the Byzantine coins, and the gold solidi of Beneventum. The Lombard princes of Beneventum, Grimoald IV., 806—817; Sico, 817—821; and Sicard, 821—839, paid to the Emperor Louis I., 814—840, their annual tribute in 7,000 aurei solidi Beneventani. The greatest number of those gold coins were struck from the time of Arigis II., 758, up to the death of Sicard, 839. Siconolf was the son of Sico, and a younger brother of Sicard, who was the nineteenth duke and fifth prince of Beneventum. Sicard having alienated from him the clergy of his principality by sacrifice, the nobility by intrigues of gallantry, and the people by bloody executions, consequently became surrounded by secret enemies, and was murdered by a number of conspirators (A.D. 839) at a hunting party near Beneventum. Not leaving any legitimate descendants, the Beneventani elected for his successor, Radelchis, his treasurer (minister of finances). The

principality comprehended at that time almost all the southern part of the Peninsula, and had maintained its independency of the kingdom of the Lombards at Pavia. The citizens of Salerno, discontented with the election of Radelchis, and aware that Siconolf, brother to Sicard, was yet alive, imprisoned at Tarentum by Sicard merely from jealousy, had recourse to the little republic of Amalfi, with which they had for a long time carried on a most friendly commercial intercourse, in order to obtain the loan of their fleet; and by this means succeed in liberating Siconolf, and conducting him in triumph to Salerno. This occasioned a civil war which lasted for several years, during which the thoughtless ambition or revenge of the competitors invited the Saracens, to the ruin of their common inheritance. Too late, a division of the country was agreed upon, and hence the origin of the rival principalities of Beneventum and Salerno, and later, of Capua also. Siconolf became the first Prince of Salerno, and Radelchis remained at Beneventum, at which famous mint he continued, like his predecessors, to strike coins; and Siconolf, as we have the proof, opened a new one at Salerno. The reason of the extreme rarity of the gold solidi of both princes, Mr. Pfister observed, must be attributed to the wars following immediately afterwards with the Saracens, which totally interrupted the commerce with the coast of Africa, from which the gold was generally obtained.

Mr. C. Roach Smith, secretary, read a paper by the Rev. Beale Poste, on the coins of the British states known to have been under the sway of Cunobelin, the names of four of which out of eight, Mr. Poste considers have now been identified upon coins; a fact, Mr. Poste observed, new to numismatic writers. These coins are of very peculiar style, with the inscriptions seldom given at full length, and exhibit none of the Roman influence which gave a degree of classic elegance to the money of Cunobelin; but, as Mr. Poste remarks, have all the characters which distinguish the Celtic coins, and he believes they were struck immediately after Cunobelin's reign, the Britons then being on hostile terms with the Romans.

JANUARY 25, 1849.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Present was announced:—

Antiquarian Researches in the Ionian Islands }
in the year 1812. By Dr. Lee. 4to., pp. 21, }
and 2 plates. 1848. } PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.

Richard Whitbourne, Esq., of Godalming, was ballotted for, and elected into the society.

Read, a paper by the president on, 1°, a medal lately exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, struck to commemorate the capture of Carthagena by Admiral Vernon, *an event which never took place*. Admiral Vernon neither took Carthagena, nor made any attempt towards that object. He remained quite inactive during the time General Wentworth landed his troops and bravely stormed the forts, and so continued until the General had lost full half his men, and was compelled to retire; at this juncture the Admiral landed his seamen, but was too late to be of any service. It may, however, readily be imagined that medals were struck in England in anticipation of the capture of the place by the Admiral; for when the Spaniards abandoned the great outwork of Castel Grande without a blow (continuing, however, to strengthen Carthagena, until three hundred cannon were mounted on the ramparts), Vernon sent home a ship with despatches to the Duke of Newcastle, dated the *first of April*, 1741, in which he writes, "the wonderful success of the evening and night is so astonishing, that one cannot but cry out with the Psalmist, 'It is the Lord's doing, and seems marvellous in our eyes.'"

2°. On a silver medal, or jetton, probably struck in Holland, having on one side a representation of the Royal George in a sinking state. Legend, ROYAL GEORGE, ADMIRAL KEMPENFELT. 1783. On the other side is represented the rock of Gibraltar, and a

fleet of ships attacking the forts, but they do not return the fire, and it appears a very tame affair. Legend, T. GEBLOQUEERDE GIBRALTAR, 1783.

The sinking of the Royal George, at Spithead, happened in August 1782, and the attack of the Spanish and French fleets commenced in September of the same year; and it does not appear why those two events, apparently having no connexion with each other, should both be represented on a medal bearing the date 1783.

In connexion with the mention of the fate of the Royal George, Mr. Haggard exhibited a half-crown and a sixpence of Charles II., which were recovered from the wreck of that vessel in 1841. The larger coin had taken the impress of the smaller, but had left the latter without any impression. Mr. Haggard stated, that there is a property in salt water which appears to act especially upon silver, and the effect of which he had seen on another occasion. Some years ago, the *Thetis* frigate was sunk off Cape Frio, with a large quantity of bullion on board, nearly the whole of which was recovered by the ingenuity and perseverance of Captain Dickinson; and among the silver so recovered, Mr. Haggard saw a large bar of silver having upon it the impression of a Spanish pillar dollar, as sharp as if it had been struck from a die.

Mr. C. Roach Smith read a paper addressed to him by the Rev. Beale Poste, on some British coins in the British Museum, and one recently found by Mr. Drummond on Farley Heath, and published by Mr. Akerman in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XI. p. 92. Mr. Poste observes, that Caesar, in his Commentaries, states that the Druids used Greek letters in Gaul, which custom probably extended to Britain, and is an idea much borne out by Celtic coins, some having their inscriptions entirely in Greek, and others with Greek names written in Roman capitals; others in Greek and Roman letters, the Greek Theta often occurring for th, and the Eta for E, on British coins; at the same time, there seems some resemblance to the Celtiberian coins. Supposing this Greek orthography to be used, the following is the reading proposed for two coins in the Museum, and for Mr. Drummond's coin. The first, in silver, is

engraved by Taylor Combe, in his *Numi veterum Populorum et Urbium*, p. 1, fig. 10.

Obv.—Head of Hercules enveloped in a lion's skin, part of which is tied across the throat, and ranges with the lettering EPAT, leaving room for another letter behind the head; and as it is now allowed that there is another letter, we may presume it to have been a K, and read the legend (K)ERAT.

Rev.—An eagle standing to the left, the head turned back.

The second, Mr. Drummond's coin, also in silver, similar to the former, has the inscription ↑EPATI, commencing with an arrow-shaped letter, neither Greek nor Roman, but Celtiberian, such letters being sometimes introduced on Celtic coins. In the Celtiberian alphabet this letter expresses the K or CH, thus making the legend KERATI; and the full reading intended seems to have been KERATI(K), or Caractacus. A third coin, No. 9, p. 21, of Akerman's *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*.

Obv.—An eagle standing to the right, its wings spread, behind EPP; the rim of the coin has taken off the commencing letter, which, if we supply, together with the final letters, will give the full legend intended (K)ERR(ATIK).

Rev.—A cross, with six pellets on either side, with REX CALLE, i. e., king of, or at, Calleva, believed to have been Wallingford.

At the close of the reading of Mr. Poste's paper, Mr. C. R. Smith observed, that he believed Silchester, and not Wallingford, to be the *Culleva Atrebatum*. The discovery of the British coin, similar to that reading *Rex Calle*, at Farley Heath, was particularly worthy of notice, as the locality is much in favour of the notion that the coin in question may be appropriated to a prince of the Atrebates, and that it may have been actually coined at Silchester (*Calleva*).

Mr. Jordan exhibited, through Mr. C. R. Smith, some coins of Edward I. and II.; an Aquitaine halfpenny of Edward II.; Scotch pennies of Alexander III.; and some counterfeit sterlings, found near Dumfries. They appear to have been part of a large hoard, as

two labourers who discovered them, are said to have sold eighty pounds' worth to silversmiths in Carlisle.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a gold Testoon or Doppia of Pope Leo X. (from the Devonshire collection), struck in Rome, 1513-1521.

Obv.—Tonsured bust of the Pontiff to the left, in embroidered and jewelled pluvial. LEO . X . PONTIFEX . MAXIMVS.

Rev.—The three Magi of the East, crowned and riding on horseback, looking up to the star of Bethlehem, which is represented shining above. LVX VERA IN TENEBRIS LVCET. (John i. 5). In the exergue ROMA, and a trident for the mint-master's sign.

This highly preserved coin is very rare, and it appears to have been so even in the time of Saverio Scilla, who wrote on papal coins more than 130 years ago.¹

Beger mistook the three Magi for Charles V., Francis I. of France, and Henry VIII. of England,² without considering that Francis and Henry were rather more inclined to look after the star of Venus, and cared but little what star was in the ascendant at Rome.

Lorenzo de Medici said of his three sons, Julian, Peter, and John, that the first was good, the second a fool, but that as to the third, John, he was prudent. That third son was Leo X., who was in all things like his father, very pompous, elegant, and splendid. Of this many of his coins and medals give evidence. He insisted very much upon liberality, saying, that all princes were unworthy who had not benevolent hands—"Eos principe loco indignos existimans, qui nequaquam beneficia manu fortunae muneribus uterentur." On which account the reverse of one of his medals exhibits an elegant handsome young female, dressed in a thin garment, shaking out of a cornucopia coins upon the hats of cardinals and prelates, and upon books, musical instruments, etc., which are lying scattered about the ground, inscribed, LIBERALITAS . PONTIFICIA. According to the personal description given by Jovius, Leo X. must have been

¹ P. 223. "In oro e rarissima la doppia, con il ritratto, e nel rovescio li Re magi a cavallo."

² Numismat. Modern. Sect. i. p. 17.

a handsome man (he came to the papal dignity at the age of thirty-eight), with the exception that his head was rather too big, compared with the rest of the well-proportioned members; however, his appearance was pleasing and venerable, "adspectu grato et venerabili." Comparing the portrait on this doppia, we certainly meet with a very big head and fat cheeks, *un vero testone!* Some of his early coins are inscribed, VICIT LEO TRIBV IVDA (Apocal. ch. v.), which inscription might induce the supposition that Johannes de Medicis took the name of Leo on account of having overcome his powerful competitor, Cardinal Raphael Riario, who strove hard to obtain the papal dignity. In 1508, by order of Cardinal Riario, Chamberlain of the Holy Church, the value of the ducato d'oro was fixed at ten Giuli (subsequently denominated Paoli). The weight of one of the best preserved Giuli of Leo X., in Mr. Pfister's series of papal coins (then also called Leoni), is ninety-five grains Troy, in value about seven pence. In consequence, a well preserved ducato d'oro of that time, at fifty-three grains, valued at present at nine shillings, was, at the time of Leo X. (the *Aurea tempora Leonis*), only five shillings and ten-pence. The artist of the Doppia testoon was Emiliano Orsini, an eminent goldsmith of Foligno, son of Piermatteo Orsini, a similar artist, who came to Rome in 1464, by order of Pope Paul II.

FEBRUARY, 22, 1849.

Dr. Lee, in the Chair.

Mr. Henry Simpkin Bohn, of York Street, Covent Garden, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society. Mr. Bohn being present, was then admitted a member.

Dr. Lee exhibited ten large brass coins from his own cabinet, illustrating them by some observations which are published in the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XII., p. 22. The coins were of Hadrian, 3;

Antoninus Pius, 2; Faustina Senior, 1; Commodus, 2; Pescennius Niger (Greek imperial, probably struck at Antioch), and Septimius Severus.

Mr. Bergne read a short paper on two unpublished and probably unique half-crowns of Charles I., of the Exeter mint, in the British Museum. There is a rare and beautiful half-crown of this king, which is figured in Snelling, pl. 14, No. 19, and in Ruding, pl. 25, No. 1.; and is well known to collectors under the name of the truncheon half-crown. From the peculiar form of rose which it has for mint-mark, this coin has generally been attributed to the mint of Exeter, and is so classed by Ruding and Hawkins, and also (but somewhat doubtfully) by Snelling. Some collectors have however hesitated at this appropriation, partly on account of the execution of the coin being very superior to that of the Exeter coins of Charles I., generally, but also because of its date, 1642, which is earlier by two years than that which is found on any of the pieces which are indisputably of that mint.

Any doubts that may have existed on this point, must now however be removed by the two coins in the Museum collection to which the paper refers. Both of them have the obverse of the truncheon half-crown, but in conjunction with the reverses of two different undoubted Exeter half-crowns, viz.:—that with rose mint-mark, and date 1644 at the end of the legend (Snelling, pl. 13, No. 10), and that with castle mint-mark, date 1645 at the end of the legend, (Ruding, pl. 25, No. 5).

Mr. Haggard read a description of an interesting medal representing the fire-ship "Mediator," Captain Woolridge, leading to the attack of the French men of war in Aix Roads, in April 1809. At the stern of the ship is a boat, in which two men died of fatigue in rowing. A rope runs round three-fourths of the medal, and is fastened on each end of a band by a knot. The reverse has the following inscription, surrounded by an oak and laurel branch: CAPTAIN JAMES WOOLRIDGE LED THE BRITISH FIRE SHIPS WHEN FOUR FRENCH SAIL OF THE LINE WERE BURNT UNDER THEIR OWN BATTERIES IN AIX ROADS.

The die for this medal was engraved by Thomas Wyon, from a design by J. Madan. It is said that only three were struck, one in gold, one in silver, and one in copper; but Mr. Haggard has seen two specimens in silver. The gold medal was mounted with pebbles and with a gold rim round it to represent a cable, and was suspended by a chain. The exploit which it was struck to commemorate is recorded in a London Gazette extraordinary, of April 21, 1809.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a rare coin (the Thaler) of the celebrated Albert, Count of Wallenstein (Waldstein), Duke of Friedland and Sagan, generalissimo of the Austrian troops, 1623—1634.

Obv.—Bust in armour to the right, represented at the age of 45, with cropped hair, chin and lip covered with strong beard, clothed in the ducal mantle, and wearing a large plain and stiff collar: under the bust the date 1628, the year in which the duchies of Sagan and Mecklenburgh were conferred by the emperor Ferdinand II. on the duke of Friedland, as a pledge for considerable disbursements, in raising several regiments at his own expense. ALBERTVS. D.G. DVX. FRIDLAN. ET SAGAN. A small rose, and a representation of the sun, for the mint-mark.

Rev.—A shield, surmounted by the ducal crown, exhibiting the eagle of Friedland crowned, and a middle shield quartered with an upright lion in each division, which is the family arms of Waldstein. SACRI. ROMANI. IMPERII. PRINCEPS.

In illustration of the arms of Wallenstein, Mr. Pfister added the following notice:—

In remote times that family possessed the title of Lords of Ralsky, and held in the kingdom of Bohemia the hereditary office of cup-bearer. Having built the castle of Wartemberg, they passed by that more teutonic name: John of Wartemberg, son of Zanko I., built in the forest of Tyrnau a new castle, which was named Waldstein (stone of the forest, rock, castle), and to distinguish him from his other brothers the Lords of Wartemberg, he became generally known as Lord of Waldstein.

He assisted King Premislav II., in obtaining the crown, and received in memorial of his services, the Bohemian lion for his arms, but varied in the colours, namely azure, instead of argent.

When John Waldstein died in 1226, the family consisted of four principal branches, possessing eleven castles. They all bore for arms the lion azure, but three of these branches becoming extinct, the fourth branch concentrated the four lions quarterly, or, and azure; 1st and 3rd, a lion counter-rampant, 2nd and 4th, a lion rampant counterchanged.

The large silver, and the gold coins of Wallenstein have become very rare, in consequence of the goodness of the standard. The calamities of the thirty years' war had their influence on the coinage, which became clipped and deficient in weight, and the smaller coins were much debased. In the years 1602-3, an agio or premium of one Groschen (a penny English), was required in exchanging small coin for a Thaler of fine silver. In 1618, the agio had risen to 12 Groschen; in 1627, when Wallenstein opened the campaign against Silesia, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania, as much as two Thalers and six Groschen was paid in the small coin, in order to obtain one Thaler of fine silver; and towards the end of the same year the almost incredible amount of eight Thalers in small coins was paid for one of fine silver.³

Albert Eusebius Wenceslaus of Waldstein was born at Hermannstadt, in Bohemia, on the 15th of September, 1583, and when a boy evinced the haughty and self-willed disposition which afterwards distinguished him as a man.

It was in 1617, when Ferdinand of Grätz had some dispute with the Venetians, that Wallenstein left the place of his birth. He then raised, at his own expense, a corps of 200 horsemen, and hurried to the aid of his future sovereign; and from this expedition, Wallenstein's brilliant career is to be dated. No troops in the army were so liberally paid, or so magnificently appointed and rewarded, as those of Wallenstein. He lived in the most splendid style; his table and his purse seemed to be not private property, but open to all. The fame of such an officer failed not to attract the attention

³ Fabri, *Staats-Causley*. t. lxxiv. p. 330. Seg. *Teatro Europeo*. t. I. p. 455 — 676.

of Ferdinand: he invited Wallenstein to Vienna, and introduced him at court. The emperor raised the new favourite to the rank of Count, gave him a chamberlain's key, and named him commander of the Moravian militia, a post that appears to have been of great trust and importance, considering that at this period the power of sovereigns was in most countries very precarious, depending as often on the willingness of the subjects to obey, as on the means of the sovereign to enforce obedience.

At this promising period of his life, he married his second wife, Isabella Catharine, Countess of Harrach, daughter of Count Harrach, the imperial minister.

In 1621, October 18, he defeated Gabor, the restless pretender to the crown of Hungary, who renounced his claim, and concluded a peace with the emperor.

In 1623, Wallenstein was created Count Palatine, and Duke of Friedland, and obtained the right of striking coins, and granting patents of nobility. About the year 1629, we find him living in splendid retirement, while fortress after fortress was falling into the hands of the Swedes. Here again, in spite of his enemies at court, Wallenstein was once more applied to; and was entreated to bring as before, an army along with him. The Duchy of Gross-Glogau was conferred upon him, being the fourth Duchy he had acquired. Wallenstein then claimed to be made commander in chief, with absolute power over all the Austrian and Spanish forces in Germany, which appointment he obtained.

From the nature of his career, he could hardly fail to have many and powerful enemies. Reports had at different times been circulated, that his life was to be attempted; and at length, towards the end of February 1634, one of the greatest commanders of the seventeenth century was sacrificed to cabal, envy, and revenge.

The present field-marshal of the Austrian troops, Prince Windischgrütz, is a descendant on the maternal side from the celebrated Wallenstein.

Mr. W. Taylor exhibited the dies of the celebrated Napoleon medals, commemorating the taking of the Bastile, and the crossing of the Alps, which had lately come into his possession.

MARCH 22, 1849.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced ;—

	PRESENTED BY
Mémoire sur les monnaies antiques frappées dans la Numidie et dans la Mauritanie. Par M. Adolphe Duchalais. 8vo. pp. 64, and 2 plates. Paris.	THE AUTHOR.
Nouvelles observations sur un ornement représenté au revers de quelques monnaies Gauloises de l'Armorique. Dissertation sur les phalères. Par M. A. de Longpérier. 8vo. pp. 21, and 1 plate.	THE AUTHOR.
Statement by Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners of the Royal Mint Commission, relative to the constitution, management, and expense of the Royal Mint in former times. folio, pp. 66, London, 1849.	THE AUTHOR.

Mr. Curt exhibited an unedited and apparently unique gold hemi-drachm of Chalcis in Macedon (now in ruins, and called Palæiparta), accompanied by the following description. The coin occurred among a parcel entrusted to him to arrange for public sale.⁴

Obv.—Laureate head of Apollo to the left.

R.—χαλκιδεών, a five stringed, or pentachord lyre, with επι ολυμπικος in a semi-circular position as exergue; but the letters are not all well struck up. It is well preserved, especially the reverse, and weighs 32 grs. troy. Size 1.

⁴ This coin, on being submitted to public sale at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's on the 25th of May, 1849, was pronounced to be false. We have been informed that in the Bodleian collection there is an undoubtedly genuine specimen similar to the one at Florence referred to by Mioulet.

Mionnet knew of only one specimen of these rare autonomous coins in gold, a *didrachm* in the Florence collection (Supplement III. p. 60, No. 384, Size 3½) weighing 175 grs. French, or 143½ grs. Troy. Apollo's head on the latter is to the *right*; the magistrate's name the same, Olympieus.

Mr. Pfister exhibited a very scarce silver coin of Stephen VII. Duschan, King of Servia, the first who assumed the title of Emperor, 1336—1356.

The coin was struck at the seaport town of Cattaro (Ascrivium of Pliny), now the capital of Austrian Albania.

Obv.—The emperor bearded and crowned, seated on a throne which is ornamented by two lion-heads, holding in the right hand a sceptre fleury; and upon the left the orb, surmounted by a cross. From each side of the crown hangs a ribbon. STEPHANVS IMPERATOR. (A type resembling some coins of King Louis I. of Hungary)

Rev.—In a notched oval, the upright figure of St. Tryphon, the patron saint of Cattaro, holding in the right hand the martyr's palm branch, and in the left the Greek cross S. TRIPHON. CTHAREN. (Catharens.)

Stephen VII. Duschan carried on many successful wars against the Byzantines, in consequence of which he became intoxicated with his good fortune; and being no longer contented with the royal crown of Servia, he got himself crowned in due form as Emperor. He instituted at the same time, an order of Knights of St. George, and nominated his son Vrosch, Kral of Servia. Being hard pressed in war with Louis I. King of Hungary, he solicited assistance from the Pope at Avignon, promising to change his religion for that of the Romish Church, if succour would be granted to him. The Pope consequently undertook the office of mediator, and concluded a favourable peace for Servia. But the Emperor thought no more of keeping the promise which he had given in his distress.

During Stephen's last campaign, in which he even cherished the hope of taking Constantinople, he died, having reigned twenty years. In his extraordinary wars with the Byzantine empire, he

took the whole of Macedonia and Thessalonia, by which means he enfeebled that power, and favoured the entrance of the Turks into Europe. The extravagant inclination of Stephen VII. for splendour, and the investiture of his governors in the provinces with too much power, hastened also the fall of the Servian Empire. Cattaro was taken by the famous Venetian Admiral Victor Pisani, in 1378.

Mr. Pfister exhibited also some Italian and German *cinque-cento* medals.

Mr. Bergne read a paper by Richard Sainthill, Esq., of Cork, on the five-franc pieces of the first and second French Republics. The obverses of both these coins are the workmanship of M. Dupré; and they are alike, save one remarkable difference in the detail of the type, which it was the object of Mr. Sainthill's paper to point out. In the coin of the first revolution, the female figure to the right of Hercules holds a staff surmounted with a cap of liberty; but in that of 1848, the symbol in the hand of the female figure is the regal sceptre of France, a staff surmounted with a right hand. It was stated in the French newspapers of the time, that the new five-franc piece of 1848 was to be struck from an old die (most probably an old *punch*), of Dupré's, which had been found in the mint; and Mr. Sainthill concludes that the die or punch in question is one which was engraved by Dupré before the death of Louis XVI. and was intended for the reverse of a coin bearing his bust on the obverse; and that in the hurry of the provisional government of 1848 to bring out a republican coinage, the regal attribute was overlooked. The new coin appears to the eye much smaller than the old, though in reality of exactly the same size. The diminished appearance arises from a deeper or broader graining round the edge of the coin, and from the legends being brought lower into the field.

APRIL 26, 1849.

PROFESSOR WILSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Present was announced :—

PRESENTED BY

Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes. Mémoire sur l'Industrie Primitive et les Arts à leur origine. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. Royal 8vo., pp. 628, and 80 plates. Paris, 1849.

THE AUTHOR.

John Evans, Esq., of Nash Mills, Hemel-Hempstead; and William Rutter, Esq., of Springfield House, Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill; were ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Mr. Akerman read a paper giving an account of the gold British coins discovered in February last in Whaddon-chase, in land the property of William Selby Lowndes, Esq., of Whaddon-hall. After noticing the absurd statements on the subject of these coins which appeared in the newspapers soon after their discovery, Mr. Akerman proceeded to state, that he had recently been on a visit to Mr. Lowndes, who had submitted to his inspection the whole of the coins that had come into his hands, about 320 in number. Among them all there is not a single example of an inscribed coin; about one-fourth consists of pieces of the well-known type stamped on one side only with a rude figure of a horse (Ruding, plate i. fig. 2). The rest have, on one side, the figure of a horse unbridled, of somewhat better execution; and on the reverse, a wreath dividing the field, one of the divisions being filled up by a sort of flower, and the other by various uncertain objects; the whole type resembling that of Ruding, plate ii. No. 39. The symbol under the horse is in some specimens a star, instead of a circle as in the plate referred to. The average weight is a little under 90 grains, a very few only exceeding that weight by half a grain; but though so truly adjusted in that respect, they vary considerably in standard.

In addition to what was stated by Mr. Akerman, it may be observed,

that besides the coins which came into the possession of Mr. Lowndes, a considerable number are known to have been dispersed, and to have found their way to dealers in London; but no specimen has appeared of any other type than those described above.

Mr. Pfister exhibited — 1st. A rare silver medal of the Emperor Charles V., executed in commemoration of the peace of Cambray, in 1529.

Obv.—Bearded bust of the emperor to the right, in the costume of the time, with the order of the Golden Fleece, and wearing a bonnet. IMP. CAES. CAROLVS V. P. F. AVGVST. AN. AET. XXX.

Rev.—In a wreath, FVNDATORI QVIETIS. MDXXX.

The peace of Cambray is sometimes named by French writers, "La Paix des Dames," because the happy conclusion was effected chiefly through the instrumentality of two distinguished princesses; namely, Louise, the Dowager Duchess of Angoulême and Anjou (mother of Francis I.), and Margaretha, Archduchess of Austria, Dowager Duchess of Savoy, and Regent of the Netherlands.

The medal appears to be the work of an Augsburg goldsmith. It was found a few years ago, while removing some old pavement in the city of Mayence, on the Rhine.

2ndly. A fine and very scarce silver ducatone, dated 1516, of Margaret de Foix, Dowager Marchioness of Saluzzo, struck during the period of her regency of the marquisate as guardian of her sons.

Obv.—Bust of the marchioness, with a veil or drapery over her head. MARGARITA DE FVXO MARCHIONISA SALVCIAR. T. C. 1516.

Rev.—DEVS PROTECTOR ET REFVGIVM MEVM. The device is an emblem of widowhood, namely, a withered tree, on which is perched a turtle dove. Upon the tree is hanging a shield bearing the arms of Saluzzo, per pale, first, argent and azure; and of Foix, second, quarterly, first and fourth or, three piles gules; second and third or, two cows in pale gules, belled and collared azure, for the duchy of Bearn.

Margaret was a daughter of John de Foix, Earl of Candale, and of Margaret, daughter of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (niece

of Henry VI). She was married in 1491 to Louis II., Marquis of Saluzzo, who, at his death in 1504, left her in guardianship of his four sons and daughter.

Her eldest son, Michael Anton, upon succeeding to the marquise, remained in the French service, and fought at the side of Francis I., at the famous battle of Pavia. He died in 1528, in consequence of wounds received during the siege of Aversa. Margaret ended her days in France in 1532.

The coin was obtained at the dispersion of the Devonshire collection, and is a beautiful specimen of numismatic art of the period.

MAY, 24th, 1849.

W. D. HAGGARD, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Present was announced:—

NOTICES OF REMARKABLE MEDIAEVAL COINS, mostly
unpublished. By John Lindsay, Esq. 4to. }
pp. 10, and 3 plates, Cork, 1849. }
PRESENTED BY THE AUTHOR.

Drummond Bond Wingrove, Esq., of Wood Street, Cheapside, was ballotted for, and elected into the Society.

Mr. Haggard exhibited two medals; both of which were objects of curiosity from circumstances connected with their execution. 1st. A Medal of John Rennie, by Bain; the reverse, by Merlin, represents the basin and docks at Sheerness. When Bain had finished his die, Sir Francis Chantrey wished a slight alteration to be made in it. Mr. Rennie requested Mr. Wyon to do this, but Mr. Wyon declined. Sir Francis Chantrey then urged the same thing again upon Mr. Wyon, which he still declined, but offered to lend him his tools; and Sir Francis made the alteration himself. 2ndly. A medal of Queen Adelaide, a very successful attempt at a copy from one by William Wyon. It has the name of W. I. Taylor,

under the bust ; but nevertheless was not executed by him, but by a Portuguese artist, who came to England to study.

Mr. Tovey exhibited twenty-one small brass Roman coins, part of a hoard of three hundred found in an earthen vessel ploughed up several years ago by a labourer in the immediate neighbourhood of Marlborough Forest in Wiltshire. They are of Constantine, Crispus, and Constantine, Jun., and mostly of the London mint ; twelve having PLON., five PLN., one PLC., and one PLCC., in the exergue. It is very unusual to find so large a proportion of a hoard of coins of this period of the London mint ; and what is still more remarkable in this case is, that the twenty-one coins obtained by Mr. Tovey were only the remnant of the find, all the others having been previously dispersed.

Dr. Lee exhibited ten large brass coins from his own cabinet, accompanying them by some illustrative remarks. They were of Vespasian, Titus, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, and Aurelius.

Mr. Pfister read a paper on Celtic coins, in which he endeavoured to shew, that the symbols placed on the coins of that description, which are discovered in the south of France, and in Switzerland (such as the horse and the sword), are evidences of the worship of a deity whose attributes were similar to those of Mars. Mr. Pfister accompanied his paper by the exhibition of various coins of the class to which it related.

Mr. Tovey and Mr. Wilkinson were appointed auditors of the accounts of the Society for the present Session.

ANNUAL MEETING.

JUNE 14, 1849.

PROFESSOR WILSON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

THE Report of the Council was read, as follows :—

On the Twelfth Anniversary of the Numismatic Society, the Council have to submit the following Report :—

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Society has lost by death, two resident members, Mr. Barnwell and Colonel Stacey, and one foreign associate, M. Marion Dumersan, of Paris.

In announcing the death of Mr. Barnwell, the Council conceive it to be due, both to his memory and to the wishes of the Society, to add a few biographical details respecting that amiable and accomplished gentleman, whose loss they deeply regret. Mr. Barnwell was born in the year 1781. After receiving his education at private schools, he proceeded to Caius College, Cambridge. He was tenth wrangler in the year 1802,—subsequently graduated as Master of Arts, and was for a short time a Fellow of Caius College. In 1826, he succeeded Dr. Noehden as Assistant Keeper of the antiquities at the British Museum; which office he held until the year 1843, when he resigned it on inheriting an accession of fortune from his brother. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries. His position in the list of wranglers at Cambridge, is a proof that he was a proficient in the study of mathematics during his college career; and he continued his familiarity with this branch of science, in which he took much interest, throughout his life. His acquirements as a linguist were beyond the common order. Besides being conversant with the classical languages of antiquity, he had some knowledge of Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic; and of modern languages, was well versed in German, French, and Italian. He was extremely fond of music, and possessed, as an amateur, considerable knowledge of its theory and practice. His services to various religious and charitable institutions connected with the Church of England deserve to be especially commemorated. To the advancement of the interests of many of those institutions, he for a long time devoted not only pecuniary support, but much active personal exertion. He was for many years one of the standing committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as well as an officer of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the National Society. He also held the office of Treasurer of the Clergy Orphan Establishment at St. John's Wood, and was a member of various other Societies of a kindred character. He

joined the Numismatic Society at its first establishment, and was several times a member of its council. He filled the office of Vice-President from 1843 to 1845, and was one of its original Trustees. Mr. Barnwell's death took place on the 22nd of March, 1849.

M. Marion Dumersan was born in the year 1780, near Issoudun. His father, who was possessed of property in the vicinity of that place, had been employed in the French military service in India; and his ancestors are said to be honourably mentioned in the history of Brittany for many generations. The property of his family having been lost during the storms of the Revolution, Dumersan's father was happy to place him, at the age of fifteen, in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, at Paris, under the auspices of Millin. He was ultimately promoted to the office of *Conservateur Adjoint* in that establishment, which he retained until the close of his life. His name was well known in France and in this country as a good numismatist, and as the author of several numismatic works. But he was more remarkable for his extraordinary fertility as a writer of *Vaudevilles* and pieces for dramatic representation, of which it is believed that he either himself wrote, or had a principal share in writing, between two and three hundred. His reputation in France for works of this kind was more extensive than for those of a scientific character; and from the multitude of his dramatic productions, it was probably not suspected by those who did not know him, that their author was the same person as the numismatist. His principal numismatic works are:—The “*Numismatique d'Anacharsis*,” which has gone through three Editions; “*Eléments de Numismatique*,” written for the *Bibliothèque Populaire*; the “*Iconographie*” of the *Bibliothèque Latine-Française de Panckoucke*; the description of the medals of M. Allier de Haute-Roche; a history of the French Cabinet of Medals; and all the articles on archaeological and numismatic subjects in the *Encyclopédie Moderne*, and in the *Encyclopédie des Gens du Monde*.

The number of ascertained resignations and secessions during the year has been ten; and the following six gentlemen have been elected as members:—

Clement Tudway Swanston, Esq., one of Her Majesty's
Counsel.

Richard Whitbourne, Esq.

Henry Simpkin Bohn, Esq.

John Evans, Esq.

William Rutter, Esq.

Drummond Bond Wingrove, Esq.

The numerical state of the Society is as follows:—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Associates.	Total.
Members June, 1840}	48	64	1	48	161
Since elected	—	6	—	—	6
	48	70	1	48	167
Deceased	1	1	—	1	3
Resigned, withdrawn, or election cancelled}	5	5	—	—	10
Present number	42	64	1	47	154

The Treasurer's annual statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Society is annexed. The accounts, of which that statement is an abstract, were audited on the 12th instant by Mr. Tovey and Mr. Wilkinson, the Auditors named at the last meeting. The aspect of this statement is highly satisfactory; the balance in the Treasurer's hands, which at the audit in June, 1848, was £56 9s. 10d., being now £81 18s. 6d., notwithstanding every demand upon the Society up to Midsummer has been discharged, as usual before the close of the Session.

Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Numismatic Society, from June 16, 1848, to June 12, 1849.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN B. BERGNE, TREASURER. Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1848-9.		
To cash paid Messrs. Wertheimer and Co., for 150 Copies of the Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 41, 42, 43, and 44	60 0 0	56 9 0
To ditto paid Mr. Besiro for engraving a plate of undated Greek coins, to illustrate the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. XI. P. 57	2 6 0	110 5 0
To ditto paid Mr. Akerman for compiling an Index to the first 10 Vols. of the Numismatic Chronicle, and for 50 Copies of the Index	1 5 0	5 5 0
To ditto paid Mr. Wilkinson for one year's rent of the Society's Rooms, to Midsummer 1849	30 0 0	33 9 6
To ditto paid ditto for lighting the rooms with Gas	1 10 0	
To ditto paid ditto for firing, and for Coffee at the meetings of the Society	2 14 0	
To ditto paid for binding	9 7 0	
To ditto paid for wax candles	0 2 2	
To ditto paid for attendance at meetings	6 5 0	
To ditto paid for postage, carriage, messengers, and for cleaning the Library	3 6 0	
To ditto paid for stationery	0 6 0	
To ditto paid the Collector for poundage	6 12 0	
		5 2 4
To balance at Bankers	128 13 2	£210 11 8
	81 18 6	

Suggestions having at various times been made in the Council, as to the advantage that would result from the compilation of a general Index to the Numismatic Chronicle, they readily availed themselves of the offer of the Editor, Mr. Akerman, to undertake that laborious task. An Index to the first ten volumes was accordingly prepared by him, and published at the end of No. 43 of the Chronicle. The Council hope that it will amply repay the small expense which it cost, by rendering the contents of the work more accessible and easy of reference to those who may wish to consult it.

Some delay has taken place in the publication of the last two numbers of the Chronicle. While the Council much regret that this should have been the case, they feel it to be due to the Editor and Proprietors to explain that the delay was caused by a circumstance altogether beyond their control: the whole impression of No. 43, when nearly ready for publication, and even the proofs, having been destroyed by a fire which happened at the premises of the Printers on the morning before Christmas day, so that the entire contents of that No. had to be reprinted from the M.S. That number and the succeeding one have however since been supplied, and the Council trust that after the next ensuing number the work will appear at the usual quarterly periods.

The Council take this opportunity of again stating, for the information of newly elected members especially, that the Society can supply members with any of the back numbers of the Numismatic Chronicle, from No. 12 inclusive, at the rate of 9s. per volume, or 2s. 6d. for any single number:

The lamented death of Mr. Barnwell having rendered it necessary for the Council to appoint a new Trustee in his room, in pursuance of Section 71 of the Institutes of the Society, they have requested Mr. Cuff to undertake that office, and he has kindly acceded to their wishes.

The following papers have been read at the Meetings of the Society.

1. 2. 3. 4. On various medals either English, or relating to English history. By Mr. Haggard, the President.

5. On the African Gold Ring Currency of the Jolaf tribe, and the silver fish-hook money of Ceylon. By Mr. W. Binley Dickinson, of Leamington.

6. 7. 8. On some remarkable large brass coins. By Dr. Lec.

9. 10. On the half-crowns of Charles I., of uncertain mints ;— and on two unpublished Exeter half-crowns of the same king. By Mr. Bergne.

11. 12. On a silver coin of Valentinian Jun., with a phœnix on the reverse; and on some small brass coins of the Constantine family, chiefly of the London mint, found near Marlborough. By Mr. Tovey.

13. 14. On the coins of the British States, under the rule of Cunobeline; and on other early British coins. By the Rev. Beale Poste.

15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. On various foreign mediæval coins and medals; and on the symbols upon Celtic coins found in the south of France, and in Switzerland. By Mr. Pfister.

21. On a quantity of British coins found in Whaddon Chase. By Mr. Akerman.

22. On the five franc pieces of the first and second French Republics. By Mr. Sainthill, of Cork.

Many of these communications have been or will be published in the Numismatic Chronicle; and of the remainder some notice will be found in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society.

The following Presents have been received by the Society from its members and friends,

M. E. Cartier,

His work, entitled " *Récherches sur les monnaies au type Chartrain.*"

M. de Longpérier,

His account of French coins in the cabinet of M. J. Rousseau.

Ditto

His observations on an ornament

	represented on some Gaulish coins.
M. Duchalais,	His Mémoire on ancient coins struck in Numidia and Mauritania.
Ditto	Do. on the symbol of a rat, in the sculpture of the middle ages.
Dr. Köhne,	Second contribution to the topography of the discoveries of ancient Arabian coins in Russia. By P. Sewaljeff.
Ditto	Essay on the importance of the study of Oriental Archaeology and Numismatics in Russia. By M. Sewaljeff.
M. Boucher de Perthes,	His work on Celtic and Antediluvian antiquities.
Ditto	Do. entitled "Petites solutions de grands mots."
The Royal Academy of Belgium,	Their Publications.
The Society of Antiquaries of Picardy,	Ditto.
The Royal Irish Society,	Ditto.
The Royal Asiatic Society,	Ditto.
The British Archaeological Association,	Ditto.
Edward Thomas, Esq.,	The Epoch of the Sah Kings of Surashtra, illustrated by their Coins.
John Lindsay, Esq.,	Notices of remarkable Mediæval Coins, chiefly unpublished.
C. Roach Smith, Esq.,	The continuation of the Numbers of his work, entitled <i>Collectanea Antiqua</i> , completing the first volume.

Dr. Lee,	His Tract describing his Antiquarian Researches in the Ionian Islands, in the year 1812.
Joseph Burnley Hume, Esq.,	His Statement, annexed to the Report of the Royal Mint Commission, relative to the constitution, management, and expense of the Mint in former times.
Edward Hawkins, Esq.,	Two Plates of Coins found in the Isle of Man.
C. Roach Smith, Esq.,	Casts of various British Coins, each accompanied by a note of the place of discovery, in continuation of a series previously presented by him.

In conclusion, the Council would briefly advert to two events of numismatic interest which have occurred since the last annual Meeting.

The dispersion, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of the cabinet of coins and medals collected by Thomas Earl of Pembroke upwards of a century ago, which was well known throughout Europe by means of the volume of plates published by that nobleman in 1746, has furnished the cabinets of the British Museum, and of private collectors, with many unique and rare specimens, both in the English and in the ancient and mediæval series. An examination of that collection was interesting, not only from the rarity and beauty of a large proportion of the specimens, but also as proving the great advance of numismatic knowledge since it was formed. Coins occurred throughout the collection which had been placed in it apparently without suspicion as to their genuineness, but which at the present time would not have imposed upon any person even moderately conversant with the class to which they belonged; and again, in the Anglo-Saxon series, the coins of the different kings of the same name were confounded in such a

manner as to excite surprise in the present day, and to shew how little attention had, in Lord Pembroke's time, been paid to a branch of numismatic enquiry, to which of late years the numismatists of this country and of the continent have devoted so much research. The Pembroke collection was also curious as manifesting the low standard of condition which, more particularly in the English series, and in the Roman brass and silver, appears to have satisfied even the most eminent and wealthy collector in Lord Pembroke's day.

The other circumstance to which allusion has been made, is the discovery, in February last, of an unprecedentedly large hoard of British coins in Whaddon-chase. Though the hoard unfortunately contained no specimen of an inscribed coin, and therefore has not furnished any addition to the slender stock of information which exists with regard to the coinage of the Britons, yet, from the magnitude of the find, which probably comprised in the whole not less than 500 pieces, and from the place of its discovery being well ascertained, it is an event which deserves to be recorded.

The Report was received, and ordered to be printed.

Thanks were voted to the Officers and Council for the past year ; after which the Meeting proceeded to ballot for the list for the year ensuing. The ballot-box having been closed and delivered to the Scrutineers, they reported that the election had fallen upon the following gentlemen :—

President.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM DEBONAIRE HAGGARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., *Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford.*

Treasurer.

JOHN BRODRIBB BERGNE, Esq., F.S.A.

Secretaries.

JAMES COVE JONES, Esq., F.S.A.
CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.

Foreign Secretary.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

Librarian.

HUGH WELCH DIAMOND, Esq., F.S.A.

Members of the Council.

THOMAS BROWN, Esq.
JOHN BRUCE, Esq., *Treasurer*, F.S.A.
The LORD ALBERT DENISON CONYNGHAM, F.S.A.
JAMES DODSLEY CUFF, Esq., F.S.A.
F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq., F.S.A.
JOHN LEE, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P.R.A.S.
JONATHAN RASHLEIGH, Esq.
CHARLES STOKES, Esq.
HENRY LAYCOCKE TOVEY, Esq.
WILLIAM SANDYS WRIGHT VAUX, Esq., F.S.A.
WILLIAM WANSEY, Esq., F.S.A.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

The Society then adjourned to Thursday, the 22nd of November next.



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